The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1871. NEW SERIES. NO. 835

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A Great French Victory Over the Prussians in the North.

Manteuffel's Army Routed After a Hard Day's Fight.

Bourbaki Striking for Chalons Sur-Marne.

Paris Reported in Good Condition on Tuesday.

King Amadeus at the Bier of Marshal Prim.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

IN THE NORTH.

Gen. Faidherbe Announces the Defeat of the Prussian Army.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 4.—The following is official: Gen. Faidherbe sends the following dispatch to the Minister of War, under date of January 3d:

"We have fought a battle near Bapaume, which lasted from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Monday. We have driven the Prussians from all their positions and the villages occupied by them. The enemy's losses are enormous, and ours are serious."

Evacuation of Rouen Considered Certain.

BORDEAUX, January 4.—The evacuation of Rouen by the Germans is considered certain, as Mantauffel has been compelled to concentrate his forces in the North by a forward movement of Gen. Faidherbe along the valley of Toile, and possibly the Oise.

Rumors of the Battle.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from Lille reports that vague rumors are current there of a battle on Monday the 2d inst., between the towns of Sapignes and Bapaume, in which there were heavy losses on both sides. The Prussians were said to have been defeated along the whole line.

Gambetta's Military Advices.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—More reliable information has been received as to the movements of the French army of the north under the command of Gen. Faidherbe. It appears to have occupied the towns of Achiet and Bourncourt, after trifling resistance from the Germans. The towns of Ervillers and Behagnies were carried by the French after hard fighting. Losses heavy on both sides.

SIEGE OF PARIS.

The People Demand a Sortie.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 4.—Paris advices show intense excitement among the population, who demand that a grand sortie be made. A number of the Mayors of the city called upon Gen. Trochu and insisted that he give way to this desire of the people. Some of the Paris journals accuse Trochu of feebleness, and numbers of the newspapers at Bordeaux are noting this expression of opinion continues.

The Outside Relief.

It is understood that orders have been sent to the Generals in the field to hasten the movement on Paris.

A new General has been sent to command the French forces at Havre.

What the Germans Will Do When They Take Paris.

BRUSSELS, January 4.—King William has abandoned the idea of entering Paris upon its capitulation. The forts of Paris are to be garrisoned and provisioned for two years, and the Germans are to hold Alsace and Lorraine, Belfort, Bitche, and the line of communication with Paris, after the unconditional surrender which alone will be accepted. The Garde Nationale will be armed and made responsible for the preservation of order in the capital, and the Corps Legislatif will be summoned to meet on the following month.

Scarcity of Food and Fuel.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Letters from Paris state that the citizens suffer greatly from lack of fuel and food. The severity of the weather, want, however, is mitigated by stores officially distributed by order of the Government.

Austria and the French Refugees.

It is announced that Austria will arrest and detain all French prisoners who escape into her territory during the war.

The Bombardment of the Forts.

VERSAILLES, via LONDON, Jan. 4.—The bombardment of the forts on the east side of Paris continues with such effect that only Fort Nogent now replies to the German fire.

Arrival of an Official Who Left Paris in a Balloon on Wednesday—His Account of the Situation.

[Herald's Special.]

BORDEAUX, Jan. 1.—I have just obtained an interview with Ducroux, who arrived from Paris yesterday in a balloon. He left on the morning of the 29th. Ducroux in 1848 was Prefect of Police under the Republic, and now has confidential relations with the Government.

"Of course," said Ducroux, "you know of what our men consist. I have not heard a murmur. All are contented to suffer under the circumstances, and are even happy. Some novelty pleasing to our people even in the privations they are compelled to undergo. The booths always erected at this season of the year appear on the boulevards as usual, and people promenade the Champs Elysees. The backs are few, but the omnibuses are running, and the outward signs of distress are limited. In short things progress favorably so far as the welfare of the population is concerned. In regard to the military, the thirty-seven new battalions of National Guards have been created.

Guns for the Bombardment.

NEW YORK, January 4.—A correspondent of the London Times, December 17th, furnishes the following description of the artillery with which they are now reducing the forts on the East. The task of bringing up heavy guns from the interior of Germany to the neighborhood of Paris has been very severe, and it was not begun until the 9th of October. The Eastern railway from France was not available until after the surrender of Toul, and until only a few days ago, an inseparable obstacle in the way of further progress toward Paris existed in a break in the railroad. Up to the 30th of October 160 siege guns had arrived at Manteuffel en route for the Villa Coublay, and before the end of the month 70 more had arrived, so that by the first of November 230 siege guns, for the most part the newest and lightest make, and of the most penetrating quality, were either at Villa Coublay, or on their way to that place.

The Complete Park of Artillery.

When the park at Villa Coublay is quite complete, it will include in artillery and ammunition, fifty pound mortars, with 500 shots each, 25,000 shots; eighty six-pounders, breech-loaders, 750 shots each, 60,000 shots; one hundred and twenty seven-pounders, breech-loaders, 750 shots each, 50,000; one hundred and twenty long twenty-four pounders, breech-loaders, 750 shots each, 90,000 shots; seventy short twenty-four pounders, six-inch guns, 1,000 shots each, 20,000 shots; fifty old-fashioned twenty-five pounders, muzzle-loaders, 500 shots each, 25,000 shots; six rifled mortars, of 8¾ inch guns.

A Tremendous Battery.

It is declared by the Prussian artillery officers to be the most powerful battery in existence. These guns, made after the Strasburg breech-loading model, reached Manteuil at the end of October, and were at once sent to Ville Coublay. Of the 200 pounds' weight grenades, or elongated shells, fired by these guns, 300 for each had at that time been received.

SPAIN.

The New King's Entry into Madrid.

MADRID, Jan. 2—Prim's body of the King was enthusiastic. He visited the remains of General Prim, and manifested great emotion at the sight. The King also paid a visit of condolence to the Countess Rease, and subsequently proceeded on horseback to the palace amid the acclamations of the populace.

Amadeus Takes the Oath.

MADRID, Jan. 3, via LONDON, Jan. 4.—Prince Amadeus immediately after his arrival in the capital on Monday paid a visit to the widow of General Prim, expressing his sympathy for her in her bereavement. He then proceeded to the Chamber of the Cortes and took the oath as King of Spain. The enthusiasm of the people is universal.

The Ministry.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—The King has consulted with Senors Rosas, Zeorilla, Rivero, and Olozaga on the formation of an Constitutional Ministry.

The Feeling Throughout Spain.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Late Madrid letters say the feeling against King Amadeus, or a monarchy of any kind, is most violent throughout Spain, and that Amadeus will certainly be assassinated if he assumes the throne. Many prominent and influential Republicans have sworn Spain shall never have another king, and numerous secret societies are pledged to prevent, even by the most desperate means, any monarch from obtaining a foothold in the country.

The assassination of Prim since these letters have been written would indicate the correctness of the information expressed therein.

The King's Cabinet.

[Herald's Special.]

MADRID, Jan. 2.—The King gives a reception to-night. The following will probably be his Cabinet: Serrano, President of the Council, without portfolio; De Rodas, Secretary of War; Olazaga, Secretary of State; Topete, Secretary of the Navy. The Union Liberals seem to be in the ascendant.

Prim's Funeral.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—Marshal Prim's body was removed to-day to the church of Atocha without disturbance. There were sixty thousand people, and an imposing procession took place. The officers and Deputies of the Regent, the members of the Cabinet, and the various diplomatic bodies followed on foot. The cortege in which the assassination occurred was in the procession. Its sides were riddled with bullets and its glass windows shattered. The body lies in state in the church, guarded by invalids until Tuesday.

NAPOLEON.

His and Prussia's Intrigues Among the French Prisoners.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A document signed by a large number of French officers appeared in the Independence Belge December 17, detailing facts, which, combined with other measures taken by the Bonaparte party, prove that it is contemplated to force Napoleon on the French people. They state that the commanders of army corps have been sent to different cities in Germany where there are French officers, instead of being detained at Wilhelmshohe, their appropriate place. The officers further say that:

A Bonapartist paper has been constantly sent gratis to them, and that an old French diplomatist freely visited the places where the prisoners of war are stationed, although a Frenchman traveling about in Germany is regarded as a spy. The officers declare that however politically divided they may be, they are now in favor of the government of national defense; that Napoleon's return would cause civil war, and that when they again take up the sword, it will be to support the decision of the people expressed through universal suffrage.

ON THE LOIRE.

Bourbaki Striking at the Enemy's Rear.

[World's Special.]

General Bourbaki had divided his forces, one column moving on Chatons, and the other on Orleans via Gien.

Gen. Chanzy Still Successful.

BORDEAUX, January 4.—General Chanzy continues to meet with success over the enemy with his columns.

The Algerian cavalry routed a body of Prussians yesterday.

IN THE PROVINCES.

Fighting in the East.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A telegram from Bisle reports fighting on the 31st ult. at Pontarlier on the Swiss frontier, in consequence of which 200 French troops retreated into Switzerland, where they were disarmed by the Federal troops.

A severe engagement is reported to have occurred on Monday, the 2d instant, at Delle, thirty miles south of Belfort, on the line of Delle, but no particulars are at hand.

The Meziores Surrender.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—By the surrender of Meziores 2,000 prisoners, one hundred and twenty guns, and a variety of stores fell into the hands of the Germans.

GERMANY.

Some Facts Concerning the Effort at Unification—Bismarck Coaxing and Threatening.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Berlin correspondent of the Tribune writes, December 9th: "The Imperial Diet, which assembled November 24th, has since the beginning of December been occupied with the treaties of the North German Confederation with the Southern States. The Liberal party being divided in opinion and the Conservatives having made up their minds to accept anything which emanates from the allied Princes, the final passage of the treaties is a foregone conclusion. Some debates on only a few points of form and carried on for the sake of parliamentary decency. The Prussian Government even went so far as to declare in its own name that the Diet might go through with its business in a week. It was to convoke the Prus-ian Assembly for Wednesday next, a plain hint that it considered one week long enough for the discussion of one of the most important bills ever submitted to a legislative body. The Diet will consequently adjourn sine die tomorrow (Saturday) night, and the Assembly will meet on Wednesday next to pass the budget *en bloc*, and then go home again. It is certain this unceremonious way of the Government of dictating its individual will as the law of the country, because it proves the disrespect which the ruling classes entertain for the mass of the people.

An Absolute Government.

Germany is not a constitutional country, but it always has been and still is an absolute government, in the interest of the princes, here and there interwoven with some constitutional technicalities.

Bismarck Coaxes and Threatens.

Bismarck confines himself to coaxing and threatening the Diet into the acceptance of the treaties, which were rather awkwardly introduced by his Excellency, Delbruck. It was, however, not necessary to find his friends and confidants for that purpose in Berlin.

Sham.

The insignificant objections to some articles were made for appearance sake, to keep up a clear record with the constituents. The Finance Minister believed everything unanimously. Dr. Leowi, of the party of progress, made the only speech worth being mentioned, the successors of whom may give the Imperial crown a practical interpretation by uniting all Germany under its rule; but perhaps contrary to the expectations of the present Princes, the union will not be effected by the sword. It is strengthened by the fact that Prussia, in order to overcome the resistance of the smaller Kings, will be compelled to fall back upon the people, thus repairing the effects of the written laws.

MISCELLANEOUS.

King William's Toast.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—At the New Year's banquet at Versailles the King gave a toast to the German Princes, to which the Duke Baden responded in a toast proposing at the restoration of the old German Empire, and concluding with a toast to Wilhelm, the Victorious.

London to Honor Jules Favre.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A plan is on foot for a public reception and dinner to Jules Favre, on his arrival here to attend the Conference.

Austria and Germany.

The report that Austria is about to send a Plenipotentiary to Versailles is authoritatively contradicted.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 4, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾. Bonds steady. Coupons of '62, 89¾; '65's, old, 89¾; '67's, 89¾; 10 40s, 87¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 25¾; Illinois Central, 96¾. Adjourn, 5:30. Later—5 P. M. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4, 4:30 P. M.—Cotton dull and prices drooping. Middling uplands, 8½d; middling Orleans, 8½d. Sales, 10,000 bales.

CINCINNATI.

The Ferguson Bill Declared Constitutional by a Cincinnati Court.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—The decision of the Superior Court, in general term, announced by Judge Storer, in the application of Mr. Bellmer for an injunction to restrain the payment of money under the provisions of an act authorizing the construction of the Cincinnati southern railroad, forms the unanimous opinion of the three judges. The decision is based on the reasons that the question of the importance of the Southern railroad to Cincinnati is sufficiently settled by act of the Legislature, authorizing the city to construct it, by the acts of the City Council, and by the overwhelming popular vote of the citizens of Cincinnati in its favor. The restrictions of the Constitution against aid to railroads by cities was for the purpose of preventing the extension of such aid to private corporations, but did not operate to prevent a city from building a railroad itself, which was a work of public importance to the city. The constitution prevents giving aid to corporations, but allows a city to contract to do its own work necessary for public improvements. The objection that this railroad is entirely outside of Cincinnati and outside of the State of Ohio was plausible, but not fatal. Cincinnati has built a work-house and an infirmary out into the city limits. It is sure nece sary to go outside the city, or State, to procure a supply of water, the city would have an undoubted right to do so. Various authorities were cited in favor of this opinion, but none had been presented to the court against it. On the whole case, the Court was clearly of opinion that the acts of the Legislature, in regard to the Cincinnati Southern railroad, are constitution and valid.

New Hampshire Republican Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 4.—The Republican State Convention for the nomination of Governor and Railroad Commissioners met here to-day. After organizing, Gen. Notthead, of Hookerett, and Samuel Hale, of Keene, withdrew from the nomination for Governor. After the first ballot Mr. Walker's name was withdrawn, and Jos. Pike was nominated for Governor by acclamation. B. W. Buckminster, of Keene, was nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

WASHINGTON.

Reassembling of Congress---No Quorum in the House.

The San Domingo Resolution and the Information Wanted.

Cresswell Recognizes the Missouri Liberals.

Boutwell's Amendment to the Funding Bill Passed by the Senate.

Secretary Fish to Resign After the 4th of March.

The Cincinnati Bridge and the Louisville Canal.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Congress reassembled at noon to-day, but with a smaller attendance in each house than was anticipated. In fact, after sitting an hour and a half, the House discovered that it was without a quorum, which produced an immediate adjournment. Had there been a full attendance, a motion would have been made to proceed to the consideration of the Senate's San Domingo resolutions. Gen. Banks, however, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, gave notice that he should ask that they be taken up on Monday next. The annexationists still feel entire confidence in their ability to pass them. Several members of the Cabinet were on the floor of the House to-day, urging members to support the resolutions.

In the Senate, Mr. Sumner's resolution calling on the President for all the information in his possession relative to the negotiations of the old San Domingo treaty, etc., was, on his motion, taken up and passed. The friends of annexation did not deem it prudent to oppose this inquiry, though well aware that it will produce a document of overwhelming force. Several members of the House have given notice that they will move to amend the Senate resolutions on Monday next.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S SECOND VETO

Was sent to Congress to-day, and, as in the first instance at the last session, was a refusal to sign a private bill for the relief of Charles Hooper and others, bondsmen of certain principals in Ohio. No action was taken by either House on the veto, which will probably be sustained when a vote is reached.

THE REFUNDING BILL.

The Senate has passed the bill to amend the act of last July to authorize the refunding of the national debt. Contrary to expectation, there was no debate. It provides merely that the amount of bonds authorized by said act to be issued, bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, be increased to $500,000,000, and the interest of any portion of said bonds issued under the said act may be made payable quarterly. The bill pending in the House Ways and Means Committee is the same in effect as this, though the increase of three hundred millions of five per cent. bonds is specified, and the interest on the two hundred millions authorized by the July act is made payable quarterly. It also gives the Secretary five hundred millions of five per cent. bonds with which to commence the refunding of the debt. The measure will probably become a law in either one shape or the other.

NEW BANKS.

The Controller of the Currency has authorized the establishment of the First National Bank of Niles, Mich., capital $100,000; First National Bank, Franklin, Ky., capital $100,000, and First National Bank, Washington, Iowa, $100,000.

Commissioner Pleasanton has appointed Col. Clifford Thompson to be Chief of the Revenue Supervisors.

It is believed that the Senate Committee on Military Affairs will report favorably on Senator Sherman's amendment to House bill No. 2,414 authorizing the Secretary of War to sell the property purchased by the United States for the national asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors.

COMMISSIONER PARKER,

of the Indian bureau, had a long consultation with the President to-day in reference to the alleged frauds committed in the bureau by the Welsh. The President assured him of his sympathy and support. General Parker will leave here shortly to procure data for his defense.

FRED. DOUGLASS.

It is given out authoritatively at the White House that Fred. Douglass is not to be one of the San Domingo Commissioners.

THE ARMY OFFICERS.

The Second Controller has raised a hornet's nest among the army officers, by ruling that officers not on duty are not entitled to commutation for food and fuel.

THE CINCINNATI BRIDGE.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, provides that the Cincinnati bridge shall not be built except in accordance with the recent report of the Board of Engineers.

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL.

Mr Beck, of Kentucky, made an effort today to have passed the appropriation of $250 000 for the Louisville and Portland canal, but the Radical side objected. It is considered that it will go through in a few days.

SECRETARY FISH.

There seems now to be a general impression in political as well as diplomatic circles that Mr. Fish will resign the Secretaryship of State at the close of the present Congress, or soon after the 4th of March.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Government here was in due time officially advised of the election of the Duke of Aosta to the throne of Spain, and proper instructions were afterwards transmitted to our Minister at Madrid, in accordance with the new status of affairs.

The European war slopes has saved Mr. Bancroft from being recalled. In fact, the mission was offered to Mr Grinnell, of New York, and another person, with the knowledge of Mr. Bancroft.

SENATOR SPRAGUE.

In the mass of documents called for by himself and submitted to the Senate to-day, by Senator Sprague, is the report of a detective operating on the Texan border during the war, appears a report of Judge Holt, recommending the trial of Senator Sprague by military commission for trading with the enemy. It is dated five years ago, and has never before been made public.

THE MISSOURI LIBERALS.

Postmaster General Creswell has decided that he will recognize Congressman Aspar and other friends of Schurz as Republicans, and will heed in the future their demands for pap from the Postoffice Department.

THE TERRITORIES.

A delegation representing the various territories will call on the President to morrow, to ask that Senator Williams be tendered a position in the Cabinet. They do not name the place they want for him.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS

of Congress held a conference this afternoon at the capitol on the San Domingo question, and decided unanimously to oppose the annexation project. They are against the doctrine and doctrine of the Democratic party had been the acquisition of territory, but that the objections to San Domingo were too great to be overcome. Some of these were that Dominica only represented half of the island, that the population was a half civilized and ignorant negro race, and that the scheme was shrouded in corruption.

They decided unanimously to oppose the early recall of Ministers Bancroft and Marsh.

MR. FISH AGAIN.

The retirement of Secretary Fish is very generally stated in official quarters. It is said that Mr. Fish will positively resign in March, to be succeeded in the State Department by Senator Morton, of Indiana. By that time the Indiana Legislature, it is said, will adjourn, so that Morton's successor can be appointed by the Governor of the State.

COLFAX FOR GRANT.

Vice President Colfax has written a letter, which will be published in a few days, advocating the renomination of Grant. He is silent about the second place on the ticket.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today: D. E Lion, Surveyor of Customs, Dubuque; Mr. B. Ligett, of Ohio, to be Commissioner of Patents; J. A. Simms, Indian Agent, Umatilla Agency, Washington Territory; R. J. Monroe, Receiver of Public Money, Lewiston, Idaho; C. B. Lines, Pension Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

Postmasters—J. M. Boreman, Parkersburg, Va; H. B. Wells, Jonesboro, Miss.; C. B. Reeve, Beaver Dam, Wis.; J. L. Parmalee, Aurora, Ill.

AN OFFICIAL FOUND DEAD.

Charles L. Miller, of Michigan, clerk to the Senate Committee on Commerce, was found dead this morning in the water-closet of the Capitol. He left his boarding-house a short time previous, and apparently in good health. The cause of his death was apoplexy. The deceased was about sixty years of age.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet for organization at Willard's Hotel, in Washington, on the 13th instant. Ex-Gov. William Newell, of New Jersey, will probably be re-elected chairman, although the names of ex-Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, Joel F. Asher, member of Congress from Missouri, and C. W. Goddard, of New York, have been mentioned in connection with this position.

As the Union League of America, by its peculiar methods of organization, is looked upon as a powerful auxiliary of the Republican party, some curiosity is manifested to know whether the committee will indicate a new line of policy, and especially on certain questions now pending before Congress. It is believed by many that the committee will take positive action on many important matters.

THE WASHINGTON CHRONICLE.

To remove an impression which has generally prevailed here to the effect that the Chronicle is a newspaper conducted in certain political interests, the new proprietor has the following statement this morning: "Sundry remarks, which are made on the street much oftener than they need to be, perhaps justify the following statement: No person in any way connected with the Executive Department, no advocate of San Domingo, no friend of the Vice President, or for any office in the gift of the President, no person connected with any railroad project, or with any other special project, has furnished one dollar to purchase the Chronicle, or now owns an interest of one dollar in it. The present owner of this journal is absolutely untrammeled. The salutatory also says that it will not be the especial organ of the Administration, or any set of men, but will heartily support the present Administration.

CONGRESS.

XLI CONGRESS---THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Jan. 4

Numerous petitions were presented from individuals for the removal of political disabilities, and by Mr. Stewart, from Western miners, asking legislation against foreign railroad corporations, which are draining their lands by virtue of alleged Congressional grants.

Bills were introduced as follows:

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS.

Mr. Harlan—To enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to secure homesteads on the public land of the United States. Referred.

KANSAS RAILROADS

Mr. Ross—Making grant of lands to the State of Kansas, and granting the right to aid the construction of certain railroads. Referred.

TAXING APPLICATIONS FOR OFFICE.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing inquiry by the Finance Committee as to the expediency of imposing a tax of $1 on each application for an official position having a salary of not less than $1,000, and names on each application thereto made to the President, or made to be presented to any of the Executive Departments, and orders the money in excess of $1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN suggested to Mr. Morrill, that, as his resolution had no title, it would be appropriate to add one, as called for by Gentleman to designate his resolution "for the purpose of raising revenue for the Republican party."

THE FUNDING ACT.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the Senate took up and passed the bill amendatory of the funding act of last session, authorizing an increase of the bonds to be issued in five from two hundred to five hundred millions, and making the interest on the same payable quarterly.

Notice was given by Mr. Morton that he would, on Monday next, call up the bill reimbursing States for monies advanced during the revolution, and on motion of Mr. Conkling, now, by Mr. Sherman, respecting the bill relative to the mints, assay office and coinage of the United States.

SAN DOMINGO.

Mr. SUMNER'S resolution calling for information on San Domingo matters was adopted without objection.

SENATOR OHIO.

Mr. THURMAN moved the discharge of the joint Committee on Retrenchment from a further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague, directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with the blockade runners in the Southern States during the late rebellion.

The motion was agreed to, and then the resolution, together with a communication from the Secretary of War on the subject was referred to a select committee.

BANKRUPTS' ESTATE.

Bills were introduced.

By Mr. Howe—Amending the bankrupt act so as to give priority in the distribution of bankrupts' estate to wages due any operative, clerk or laborer to any amount not exceeding $300. Referred.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

The Senate then briefly considered the bill introduced by Mr. Trumbull, to relieve Congressmen from importunities in appointments to office.

Mr. SHERMAN said that as an entering wedge for civil service reform some such bill might be important; but no sufficient reform could be secured until members of Congress should cease unconstitutional dictation in the bestowal of late assumed in controlling appointments.

Mr. MORTON regarded the bill unconstitutional, and based on false principles. He was surprised that it was seriously pressed, the bill would make it a penal offense for him (Mr. Morton) or Senator Sherman, executive to recommend a man for office. Yet this was a right which belonged to every citizen. Such a complaint of importunate office seekers, but no one of them wanted to retire from his seat on that account, but they were all anxious for a second term, He (Mr. Morton) would be glad to be relieved from importunities of office seekers, but the kind of solicitations of official station were as legitimate as its duties.

Mr. NYE, by way of indicating the effect of the bill, suggested a case, in which two men —one an honest citizen and the other a thief —were applicants to the President for office, and inquired whether, if a Congressman who interposed to prevent the appointment of the thief, he or the thief himself would be in the penitentiary.

The discussion continuing, Mr. Davis demanded the regular order of business. The morning hour, however, having expired meantime, Mr. Trumbull consented to make the bill a special order, but Mr. Cameron objecting, it went over until the next morning hour.

WAR CLAIMS.

The Senate then took up the regular order of business, a bill for the relief of J. Milton Best, of Baltimore City. The further discussion was resumed on the question whether the destruction of the dwelling house of the claimant was the act of the Commander of the Union troops, during a battle there, in 1864, was an actual taking of private property for public use, in the sense of the Constitution. Without the decision of the subject, the Senate, at 4:15, after a short executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY.

The bill reported by Mr. Morrill before the holidays, providing for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence by holding an international exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, came up as first business in order in the morning hour.

Mr. O'NEILL explained the bill and argued that Philadelphia was by historical associations the most appropriate place for the celebration.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, could not see the consequential relation between the preamble of the bill reciting the fact of the Declaration of Independence having been signed at Philadelphia and the enactment providing for holding an international exhibition there. He was unable to perceive why Philadelphia should be selected rather than Boston, where the principles of the Declaration of Independence were mainly created, or from Richmond, Va., from which State came Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. STEVENSON indicated Cincinnati as the place for holding the great international exhibition, but thought that, as the purpose was to commemorate the great event of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Philadelphia was the most appropriate place.

Mr. MORRILL moved the previous question.

Mr. ELDRIDGE hoped the previous question would not be seconded in the absence of Mr. Cleveland, who desired to further debate it.

On a vote by teller it appeared that there was no quorum present.

SAN DOMINGO.

Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, gave notice that the committee would ask the House to consider the San Domingo resolutions on Monday next.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the annual Indian appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday next. It appropriates nearly two millions less than last year.

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

Mr. BECK, from the same committee, reported a bill making an additional appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for the improvement of the Louisville and Portland canal, which was made the special order for Tuesday next.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

By Mr. Voorhees—To extend the benefits of the homestead policy to disabled soldiers and sailors, and to widows, orphans, and dependents and relatives of those who died in the service of the country.

PENSIONS.

By Mr. COBURT—To provide that no pensions shall hereafter be allowed except in case where wounds or disabilities were contracted in actual hostility against a public enemy.

BANKING CIRCULATION.

Also, to repeal so much of the national currency act of July 12th, 1870, as provides that no banking association shall have a circulation in excess of five hundred thousand dollars.

CINCINNATI AND NEWPORT BRIDGE.

By Mr. STEVENSON—Requiring a modification of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge to conform to the recommendation of the Board of Engineers.

BUREAU OF MINING.

By Mr. JOHNSON—Authorizing the establishment of a bureau of mining.

INFORMATION ABOUT SAN DOMINGO.

Mr. WOOD asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for information as to San Domingo as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, copies of all papers and correspondence relative to the proposed annexation of the island of San Domingo, or the purchase of any part thereof, including original and all subsequent instructions to any agent or Consul of the United States, with the correspondence with such agent or Consul. Also an account of the debts and liabilities of the Dominican Government, especially any propositions to the neighboring republic of Hayti. Also, the provisions of the existing constitution of Dominica so far as it relates to the sale or transfer of the national domain; also any treaty with Hayti and France by which Dominica is bound or affected; also any communication from the neighboring republic of Hayti or from our Minister there relating to the progress of negotiations, with reports and correspondence of such commander; also any information tending to show what European powers, if any, propose to acquire the jurisdiction of any part of the island, and if so, what part. Also any information with regard to the position of President Baez, under whom the treaty of annexation was negotiated, and the extent to which he has been maintained in power by the presence of the United States fleet. Also any information with regard to the sentiments of the people of Dominica, and the reported cession of the islands of Samana and Tortuga. Also information with regard to any claim of jurisdiction by the Republic of Hayti over the territory of Dominica.

Mr. BANKS—I have no objection to the resolution passed for reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. BLAINE—I object to a reference.

Mr. ORTH—Then I object to the resolution.

Mr. WOOD—I hope the objection will be withdrawn, for there is no political objection to the resolution on its merits. The information called for is desired by the House and the country, and I hope it will not be withheld through the objection of any individual member.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I object to referring the resolution, because that would be the end of it.

Mr. SPEAKER—The consideration of the resolution is objected to by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Orth).

SALARIES.

Mr. ROGERS asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to make a thorough investigation into the political condition of the State of Arkansas.

Mr. WASHBURNE objected.

The SPEAKER called the attention of Mr. Banks to the terms of the notice given him to-day in relation to the San Domingo resolution, and remarked that the Senate joint resolution on that subject was still on the Speaker's table.

Mr. BANKS asked to have it referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. WOOD—I object; I will object in every form to any reference.

Mr. BANKS—The House gave consent to the committee to report on the San Domingo matter, "at any five days' notice." It was that the consent applied properly to the House resolutions, not the Senate resolutions.

Mr. WOOD—The only reference of the question was the resolution introduced by the gentleman from Massachusetts, and that is the only form in which the question can be brought before us.

Mr. BANKS—We do not propose to present it in any other form than that.

Mr. WOOD—I hope the resolution was tabled, and there I hope it will remain.

Mr. FITCH gave notice of an amendment to the Senate joint resolution in reference to San Domingo, extending its application to Cuba.

The House then, at half past one, adjourned.

NEW YORK.

The West Point Darkey to be Court-martialed Again—The Million Drawback Fraud—A Missing Steamer—Brooklyn in Financial Ruin—Important Decision, Etc., Etc.

THE HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Judge Blatchford, in the U. S. Circuit Court this morning, granted an injunction against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, with an order to show cause why they should not be adjudged bankrupt. The order was made returnable on the 14th

This morning Judge Bedlow rendered a decision following that of Circuit Judge applied for against the Mayor and Council of Hoboken, to remove into the Supreme Court a resolution directing the Street Commissioners to remove the Erie railway track from Seventeenth street, Hoboken. The allowance of the writ stays all proceedings under the resolution until the matter is decided by the Supreme Court.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.

Charles H. Sweetzer, founder and formerly of the New York Mail, died this morning, of this city, died of consumption at Pilot Key, Florida, Sunday.

GEN. SCHENCK.

will sail for England on the twentieth.

LARCENY.

The examination of Antonio Pellitier and Beszer J. Bennett, charged with the larceny of $250 000 in United States bonds, the property of the United States, was resumed to-day before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs. The Hon. Thos. W. Bartley, formerly of the State of Ohio, the Hon. C. Cox, member of Congress, a liberal, for temporary Sp aker, appeared as witnesses for the defendants.

BROOKLYN.

Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, sent in his annual message to the Board of Aldermen this afternoon. He gives the population of the city at four hundred thousand. The city debt is thirty-six millions. The coating of the streets with Belgian blocks was opposed. The Mayor says that, unless some change is made in lighting the streets, next year will cost the city three quarters of a million of dollars. The Prospect Park commissioners come in for their share of the blame for extravagance, and he calls on the Legislature to come to the rescue of the down-trodden city. He should abolish all unnecessary boards forthwith.

THAT TROUBLESOME DARKEY.

A court martial is appointed to meet to-day at West Point, for the trial of the colored cadet, James W. Smith, on the charge that he has acted in a manner unbecoming a gentleman and contrary to military discipline, but his trial is deferred on account of the storm.

GEN. SHERMAN'S AID DE-CAMP.

Col. M. L Dayton, who served on the staff of Gen. Sherman through all his campaigns since 1861, has just resigned his place as Aid-de-Camp, and returned home in disgust. The Colonel states that his withdrawal is hastened at this time that the vacancy may be filled by some worthy officer, unassigned, who would otherwise be mustered out. In reply, Gen. Sherman writes a letter of warm commendation and friendliness, attesting the Colonel's faithful services during the war, and his own high appreciation of them, with a promise of his abiding friendship for the future.

A MISSING VESSEL.

The United States frigate Saranac, flagship of the North Pacific Squadron, was recently named by a mistake in a dispatch from San Francisco as being over due at that port. The Saranac has for some time been lying safely anchored within the Golden Gate. It is the Saginaw, a paddle-wheel steamer of 382 tons burthen, and carrying two guns, which has become the subject of anxiety. She left Honolulu about four months ago, to visit the new discovered Midway Islands, to make a hydrographic survey, and has not since been heard from. She has overrun her allotted time, as she was expected at San Francisco more than a month ago, to fit for a cruise in the Gulf of Darien, where she is to co-operate with Commander Selfridge's exploring expedition. Her absence at this time will surely reflect the success of the Darien explorers, as there is no vessel on the Pacific side available to take her place. She is believed to be a staunch seagoing craft, able to rude out almost any gale that she is likely to encounter. The following is as complete a list of the officers of the Saginaw as is attainable at present: Commander Montgomery, Second Lieutenant Leavets C. Logan, Masters H Perkins and W. S. Cowley, Mate G. R. Robinson, Assistant Surgeon Adam Frank, Assistant Paymaster Geo. H Reid, and First Assistant Engineer James Godfrey. She carried a crew of about one hundred men.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Judge Benedict, sitting as Circuit Judge of this district, has rendered a decision, on motion, in the case of Richard Caldwell, co-conspirator of Samuel L. Blatchford and others, in the notorious drawback frauds, by means of which the Government was robbed of about $1,000,000. The defendant being indicted for bribing an officer of the United States, pleaded that the court was without jurisdiction to try him, because he was brought into the jurisdiction of the United States from Canada, upon a charge of forgery by virtue of the Ashburton treaty. The claim was that a person extradited for a particular offense can be tried for that offense alone. It was held by the court that the case of discharging persons arrested in civil cases because of deceit practiced to secure arrest, do not apply in cases like the present, that the prisoner is within the jurisdiction by reason of the action of the executive departments and a want of good faith in resorting to extradition proceedings, is not a subject of investigation in the court, but of complaint between governments, and that the prisoner, being lawfully within the jurisdiction of the court, charged with the crime then committed, is liable to be tried there. The Judge vacated the plea, with leave to plead not guilty.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—P. M.

The Gold market is quiet but steady; opened at 110¾ and closed at 110¾. Loans were made at 5@7 per cent gold.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange, were $7,700,000.

Government securities have been firm and steady at about the closing prices of yesterday.

The stock market is dull but firm in tone, and there has been hardly more than ⅛ difference between the opening and closing rates on the majority of the stocks. Rock Island, Lake Shore and Reading have been the most active stocks. Central Pacific railroad bonds are steady. Union Pacific railroad first mortgage bonds are active and strong.

The Express says the clerk of the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the State of Ohio states that it is not the intention of the State to pay off all the old canal stock, which is rede

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1871.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Murray "must" have a school.

The hog-jacking season has about closed in Lexington.

Mrs. Keller has been reinstated postmistress at Millersburg.

A new paper is about to be established in Springfield by one Mr. Riley.

The Paris Citizen enlists itself against the granting of State aid to railroads.

The election for Circuit Judge in the Seventh district will take place on Saturday next, the 7th inst.

Rev. J. A. Henderson has charge of the large and prosperous M. E congregation at Simpsonville.

The Murray Gazette is the second exchange that complimenta the COURIER-JOURNAL, *unbridle dictu!*

Mrs. John Warnock, of Lexington, fell dead in her house, on Tuesday last. She had been ill for some time.

Mr. Lem Outland, of Pine Bluff, was killed on Saturday last, by the accidental discharge of a gun he was loading.

Mr. B. F Thompson, injured sometime since by a runaway horse, died from the effects of his injuries, on Tuesday.

The Maysville Eagle animadverts severely upon the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the Kentucky Navigation case.

While out hunting, near Murray recently, the gun of Julius Wilcox was accidentally discharged, the contents entering the cheek of Mr. Lee Brush, inflicting a serious wound.

The Christian Churches at Paris and Cynthiana have extended calls to Elders J. H. Sweeney, of Chicago, and Elisha Pinkerton, of Paris, respectively, and both have accepted the calls.

The editor of the Lexington Statesman, mourning over the dchuquency of the city authorities in not taking proper care of the streets, extends solace in apple toddy until a lamp-post doth embrace him.

An old gentleman, aged 65, who gave his name as Hiram Pogue, and said he was from Morgan county, Indiana, died at the Guthrie House, in Lebanon, on the 28th ult. He was on his way to Boyle county to buy land when he was taken ill

The ancient Charon who ferries across the river at Evansville recently made passengers pay him a dollar a piece for transportation across *la belle rivière*, and that too when the ice was thin and with but little of it. The exhorbitant charges an indignant article from the Paducah News.

With its last issue the Paris Citizen entered upon its sixty-fourth year, it having never been more prosperous than during the year just closed. The Citizen is the oldest paper in Kentucky, the oldest paper except the Cincinnati Gazette west of the Alleghanies, and among the best of our exchanges.

The Henderson News has been serenaded, and responds in this gushing strain: "On last Saturday night, 'twas the witching hour of twelve. When Morpheus had enveloped our faculties, a burst of glorious harmony struck upon our sympathies, and we woke to the last Elysian strains, evoked by the musical genius of the Henderson silver Band."

A meeting of the Democracy of Bourbon county was held at the Court-house on Monday, and Gen. Richard Hawes was unanimously recommended as the choice of the county for the office of Governor of Kentucky. The chair asked and was allowed until the first Monday in February to appoint delegates to the State Convention, to which time the meeting adjourned.

Owing to the recent formation of a Good Templars' Lodge in Campbellsville, Taylor county, that town was remarkably free from drunken cases through the holidays. But, goes on to say a correspondent of the Lebanon Standard, since, ten or twelve middle-aged, married men from Greensburg, members of a sister Lodge, came to Campbellsville and got on a regular Christmas spree. In view, however, of their membership, he considerately withholds their names.

The Apostolic Times, published in Lexington, had in a recent issue an article, headed "Pity the Sorrows of a Poor Old Man," referring to the Pope at Rome. "A Catholic," writing to the Press, very sensibly says that it should be the rule of a paper claiming to be, as it were, pre-eminently apostolic, to adopt that generously and courteous style which always gives merit its due, and that exalted and dignified tone which never descends to the low and vulgar prejudice characterizing so many of the journals published in the land.

The Lexington Gazette of yesterday has the following: "As Mrs. Scott, who lives with Mr. George Barkley, in Jessamine county, was returning home in a rockaway, driven by her little son, and had stopped to get a gate at Charles Headley's place, a negro man planted himself in the road, and the little driver attempted to again him, by whipping the horse; he seized hold on to the vehicle and clambered up and swore that he would be "damned if he didn't ride." He got off before they reached the toll-gate, but he has been fully recognized, and when caught he hide will not hold shucks. This is a clear case for an extra-judicial, vulgary called Kuklux, investigation. If negroes are allowed to insult unprotected ladies in this way with impunity, there will be no living in the country. We hope that a summary example will be made of this rascal."

The Paris Citizen of Tuesday last has the following important item: 'On Thursday night last a mulatto boy named George, formerly belonging to Philip Segers, of Frankfort, attempted to commit an outrage upon the person of Mrs. Lester Martin, daughter of Montgomery Fowler, a Union soldier killed in the fight at Cynthiana, living about four miles from that place. In the struggle the negro inflicted several ugly marks upon the person of Mrs. M. When the outrage became known the people turned out en masse to find the perpetrator of the act. He, however, remained in the same neighborhood, and the next night was caught upon the premises attempting to commit a theft. He was arrested, taken to Cynthiana, had an examining trial on Saturday afternoon, and was committed to the county jail. About 10 o'clock Saturday night a crowd of men, numbering about fifty, a number of whom were disguised, went to the jail and demanded the prisoner. The jailer refused, but was overpowered, and the boy carried to an elm tree beyond the old graveyard, where he was hung. The prisoner offered to resist, and, when asked if he wanted to pray, declined to do so. His only remark, we learn, was in reply to a question whether he rep--ft, when he replied that "it did." It is proper to state that the hanging of the negro was done by neither Kuklux nor Democrats; but, we are informed, chiefly by Union men. A similar crime, in all likelihood, would have been visited with a similar punishment in any part of the country."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Rose ball is still affected at Savannah.

Mr. Peter Jones, a venerable old Georgian, died in Macon on Saturday last.

The tobacco manufacturers of Virginia expect a prosperous season this year.

Miss Ada Mosby, a sister of Colonel John S. Mosby, died at the residence of her father, in Bedford county, Virginia, on Saturday last.

A Women's Rights Convention is to meet at Columbia, South Carolina, on the 8th of February. One Mary Warren is the moving spirit.

Broad river, in South Carolina, was frozen over on Tuesday of last week. An instance of the kind has not occurred before for thirty-seven years.

An old veteran of Talbot county, Georgia, ninety-six years old, rode several miles on the day of the election to vote the straight Democratic ticket.

A. M. Moody, Esq., senior editor of the Richmond Whig, retired from that paper on the first of January, after a connection with it of thirty years.

Peat is found in inexhaustible quantities in the marshes of Hancock county, Mississippi. As a fuel it is cleaner than coal, and is easily kindled with paper. It leaves about five per cent. of ashes, but no cinder or clinkers.

George Ormand, one of the negroes elected to the Georgia Legislature from Houston county, has been arrested and bound over to the next term of the Superior Court for that county, on the charge of inciting negroes to vote illegally.

It is said the Georgia has recuperated more rapidly since the close of the war than any Southern State, and her planters are in better condition than those of any other State. She has consumed more numerical manures in the last four years than all the rest of the cotton States combined

The Texas of the Democratic faith have been fired with an ambition to knock off the political chains which bind them. On the 23d of this month a Democratic State convention meets at Austin for the purpose of reorganizing the Democratic party in the Lone Star State, when they propose to follow the example set them by the Democracy in all the Southern States.

An aged negro woman was accidentally killed by her stepson on Saturday last, four miles from Columbus, Ga., on the Crawford road. He kept a useless gun. While cleaning it before the fire, one barrel was discharged. The load entered the right eye, and passed back through the skull, carrying the glass of the spectacles the old woman was wearing before it. The boy was aged some sixteen years.

Miss Lizzie Van Lew, Postmistress of Richmond, Va., has decided that the frank of a Congressman will not carry a letter mailed at that office, when she has reason to believe that the Congressman is not in the city. That is, she means to stop the bad practice indulged in by some Radical Congressmen, who furnish franked envelopes to their friends here—in order to cheat the Government and save their postage.

On Friday last at Monroe, after some short words a fight commenced between three Mr. Easons and two Mr Simmons and Mr. Adcock, in which Mr. George Eason was shot dead, and Mr. William Eason shot in the left side. The ball was obstructed by Dr. Young, and it is thought he will recover. A. R. Eason was knocked down but not seriously hurt. The cause was an old grudge, and in no way connected with politics. It is not known who fired the deadly shot.

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier says that on Tuesday night of last week, while a train on the South Carolina railroad was on its way from Augusta, and near the Williston depot, some one fired into one of the cars, shooting William Boyd, a colored man who was sitting at the window, in the neck near the spine. The ball, seemingly from a pistol, penetrated deeply in the flesh, and would have been removed at the city hospital, where he was carried, but slipped its position when touched by the forceps. The wound was painful but not dangerous. Boyd says he lives in Columbus, Ga., and was on his way to Charleston to visit his relatives.

A gentleman of Richmond, Va., well known as a skillful draught-man, has made a plan for a city in the sea. It is one of his hobbies that the scheme is entirely feasible and practicable, and that such a city would have many advantages, not only for the prosecution of commercial pursuits, but for all the business of life. He has laid it off into streets, squares and parks, and surrounded it with rows of beautiful and stately trees. His idea as to how it can be protected from the violence of storms and the action of waves is novel in the extreme, and at least merits the attention of Cyrus W. Field, who is proposing stations in mid sea for the support of his cable.

Financial affairs in Virginia are represented to be in a deplorable condition. As a general thing, business is prostrate, and the people are clamoring for the passage of laws desired emigrating West. Many landholders express a willingness to sell their estates at any price to raise money for this purpose. Those who have attempted to locate in the State claim that this is but the natural result of the policy pursued by many people who have discouraged Northern immigration in every possible manner. At the close of the war there was a strong movement of small farmers of Pennsylvania and other Northern States to Northern and Central Virginia, who purchased lands in those localities in considerable quantities. That movement has now been thoroughly checked, and those who bought with the intention of permanent settlement are now most anxious to sell. In many instances lands within a few miles of Washington are offered at much lower rates than in the Western States. It is predicted that both from North Carolina and Virginia there will be large emigration westward when the season opens. The localities which will secure the most of this population will be Southern Illinois, Missouri and Kansas.

The moral of the result in Georgia is both brief and dramatic. AKERMAN (*to Bullock*)—"'Twas *you* that done it." BULLOCK (*to Akerman*)—"Don't shake your gory locks at me and say I done it. You done it yourself." *Erexit omnes*. They go to Washington to get a new reconstruction bill.

The Boston Post says of BUTLER and his schemes for making himself United States Senator, that "WILSON shall be one shell, BOUTWELL shall be the other, and he will be the oyster." Very well; and now, if you will plant the oyster and his shells in some quiet cove of the Chesapeake bay we will insure that they shall not be raked up until they shall have had ample time to produce a full crop.

When London was struck by the great fire the cry went out that it was the papists that applied the brand. We now know that it was not; that the conflagration was the result of the sloth, ignorance and neglect of the people; and that the persecution of the Catholics was wrecked and fanatical. Now we are told that all the disturbances which occur in the South are "rebel outrages," and it is proposed to punish "the rebels." Where this is believed it is fanatical, and where it is proposed, without being believed, it is wicked; but in either event its proposal is the assertion of might over reason, and that at the expense of all the people of all the States.

The Radicals are preparing for another raid upon the South. The Southern people, we are told, are just as rebellious as ever; and thence flow all the evils complained of. These are to be magnified and illustrated in the canal a case may be made out in support of fresh exactions. It does not occur to the Radical managers that there are two sides to this question. But before they are done with it they will find that there are. We shall be able to show pretty conclusively that it is not the Southern people who are at fault but an abominable system of government, and to prove that, if men are to be proscribed as rebels and States are to be made and unmade on that hypothesis at this late day, we shall never have done with reconstruction until the entire Union is engulfed in it and reconstructed from the quasi-military dictatorship that it is into a perfect military despotism, to which the Radical party is conducting it.

The Detroit Free Press, which would seem to have grown utterly reckless of consequences, advises Senator HOWARD, of that State, to make some political capital for himself by espousing the cause of the President and challenging Senator SUMNER to mortal combat. This advice is simply atrocious. Just suppose, for a moment, that it should be taken. When two such raging lions as HOWARD and SUMNER determine to come together in deadly conflict, we hope and trust and pray and beseech that we may be notified in time to get off the continent a few days beforehand. Why, the thing would be like the coming together of two large-sized worlds. A Central American earthquake would be the mere heaving of an infant's breast compared to it. But no living man, thank goodness, will ever dare to meet CHARLES SUMNER, the CŒUR DE LEON of modern times, on the tented field. The jest of the Free Press is a ghastly one at best.

The Toledo Blade objects to the freedom with which we discuss the measures of the Government and assert the opinions of the Southern people. This is, in its estimation, a species of moral, if not actual, treason. It would have us be silent unless we approve the Radicalism of the time; and in this it is at least characteristic and consistent. But a counsel at once wiser and more liberal suggests just the opposite policy. It suggests that it is best for the people to speak their minds out freely, all of us being equals, of the same blood and complexion, origin and race, and having the same general interest in our country. The people of the South have certain needs and opinions. It is idle to hope by any artificial contrivance to suppress those needs and opinions, though we own that they might be forcibly silenced. Do we wish, or ought we to wish, to do this? The spring of life and thought which wells up out of the peculiar condition of the South ought not to be forced to spend its strength in secret, undermining our fences and corrupting our soil, but to use a figure of Lord PALMERSTON'S, it should be turned into the open and honorable channel of constitutional ambition and debate, converting it into the source of national prosperity and public order.

A Way Out of It.

We promised to show that there was an easier and speedier solution of the question of railroad communications to the South for Cincinnati than by the process of the Ferguson bill, and far more legitimate and unobjectionable. We specified the legal obstacles to the ultimate success of the measure, even granting that our Legislature would give the right of way through the State, and that, it finally successful, it would take two or three years to carry the question of constitutionality through the State courts of Ohio and Kentucky and the Federal courts.

It Cincinnati is governed primarily by the consideration of direct railroads South, the terms on which the constituton of Ohio can be changed are comparatively easy. There are three methods—Art. 16: First—Either branch of the General Assembly may propose amendments to the constitution; and, if the same shall be agreed to by three-fifths of the members elected to each House, the same shall be published six months preceding the next election for Senators and Representatives, at which time the amendments shall be submitted to the voters for their approval or rejection; and, if a majority vote for them, the same shall become a part of the constitution.

Second—Two-thirds of the General Assembly may call a convention, and if the voters at the next election for members of the General Assembly vote in favor of it, the next General Assembly shall call a convention.

Third—At the general election, to be held in 1871, and each twenty years thereafter, the question of calling a convention shall be submitted, and if a majority vote for, the General Assembly, at its next session, shall provide for the election of delegates and the assembling of the convention.

What is there in the way of the General Assembly of Ohio proposing, by a two-thirds vote, to amend the constitution, and at the election next fall for members of the next Legislature, having the same ratified, giving to Cincinnati the power and privilege to subscribe to the stock of any railroad company, just as Louisville does under the constituton and laws of Kentucky? By this means, Cincinnati might have railroad companies organized and a stock subscription basis guaranteed to build a direct road to Nashville, another to Chattanooga, to extend the Richmond connection, and also another road towards West or Southwest Virginia, and one-third of her ten millions saved. Under the Ferguson bill it is purposely designed to keep the question of the location unsettled, from Richmond on the east to Greensburg on the west, for the obvious reason that a settlement of this question would throw off half the votes in the Legislature now held on by the shadowy hopes of a bare possibility. Suppose the measure a success, and the location finally made, if the Richmond route is selected, the others will wish they had never heard of the Ferguson bill. So, if the Stanford or Harrodsburg route, either, is preferred. Why not, then, fall back on the speedier and better plan of an amendment to the constitution, and let Cincinnati give aid by stock subscriptions to build all these connections, and benefit all parties? Is the legislative policy of Kentucky with reference to railroads less liberal or less sacred than that of Ohio? Why, then, should Cincinnati insist on Kentucky's adopting a new and dangerous policy while that of Ohio remains intact and immutable?

Cincinnati does not want the law of Ohio changed. If Kentucky, like a petty landlord, can be bought or bullied into the humor of yielding up the corner-stones of her own domestic policy to conciliate a powerful and aggressive neighbor, Cincinnati will utilize that extorted concession and make it far more potent and available to her ulterior designs than ever could be the privilege of holding stock in Kentucky roads on the same conditions as Louisville. The legal disabilities imposed upon Cincinnati by the laws of Ohio, the cards missing from her hand and which she asks us to supply her withal, are snugly hidden away in her sleeve, and, if she can impose on our Legislature, she will play them some day, to the astonishment of gentlemen who now note nothing but her "smile that is childlike and bland."

Berlin and Paris.

There are certain elements in the attractiveness of Paris that dely KRUPP's cannon; while there is no probability of its more material glories being irreparably injured either by the chances of war or the evil spirit of its possible capturers. True, the devotee of art who would have visited Paris for the sake of *the Immaculate Conception* may find it more convenient to go to Berlin; still there will always be enough at Paris to make that city the ambition of the traveler. But Paris never did, and never will, embrace all the luxuries of this world. The erudite *gourmet* may boast of the *Trois Freres*, but he will add that you must go to Florence for macaroni; or he will refer you to DE MUSSET for the joys of Madrid. This learned voyager makes nothing of an opportune trip from St. Petersburg to Spain. Learned in this matter of cities, he has his objective points, and travels from Dan to Bersheba, noting nothing, but reveling in anticipation, and in the reveries of a bachelor.

The position of Paris among cities will doubtless remain about the same. It will suffer most by the withdrawal of that peculiar glamour that a magnificent court has always thrown around it. But so long as the means of sensual enjoyment remain, a glittering society will be gathered there. The people can never be educated into such republican simplicity that art will not flourish. The Grand Opera and other accompaniments will always exist to render the city attractive to foreigners. Society will right itself after its fashion. The renewed vitality of the French people may give a solidity to the city that it never had before. There are pleasures as well as trades independent of a mere sovereign. We do not anticipate any change in the spirited current literature of the city, that used to give such a grateful flavor to one's morning coffee. The wit of the Figaro, the criticism of the Journal des Debats, the gossipy didactiveness of the Petite Presse, and the individuality in the columns of so many other journals, will doubtless, as ever, contribute to the fascination of the wonderful city. Indeed, one of the elements of one's enjoyment of Paris is that same literary savor about its out-of-the way nooks and corners that makes London so delightful to the man of culture, or even the chance reader of FIELDING and SMOLLET. Another peculiar attraction of Paris is the poetry of its established church, in its ways and in its buildings. Independent of an Emperor, there will always be an enjoyable mixture of antiquity and religious solemnity with modern sybaritism. The study of the peculiarities of people and places in this great city will ever be exhilarating. The future traveler will, as ever, be dazzled by the wealth and touched by the poverty he encounters. Some PATTI will enchant her appreciative audiences; the Theatre du Chatelet will ravish the groundlings by its fairy spectacles; the Bois de Boulogne will soon regain its wonted appearance. Lovers will find as cosy nooks as before in the *Park Monceaux*. The triumphal arch will be uncased, and the glories of the Champs Elysee will bloom once more, and at night the glare of light and the sounds of revelry will prove how absurd were the forebodings of the city's ruin.

This much for consolation!

Berlin! The fact is, it needs sadly to be written up. Special correspondents are in demand to reflect the wit of the *Klatteradatsch* and the *Wasp*; to hang about the court and record the daily doings of a powerful king. Some record must be made of the quaint customs of the court, its yearly royal balls of homage. We must know better the sweet face of FREDERIC CARL's wife, the queenliness of AUGUSTA and the kindness of the Crown Princess. In short, the current of newspaper literature must run that way a while, and we can soon manufacture a part of the glory for Berlin that has hitherto been the peculiar property of Paris. Not to speak of its edicts, let us extract from its prospectus some of the inducements of Berlin—a court of real nobility, brilliant, large and powerful; a people in the most romantic period of their existence; an unsurpassed collection of art; an unequaled opera, with other musical enjoyments, attainable and frequent; a refined and intellectual society; a people animated with the great principles of the day, and ennobled by the most romantic of histories; a sprightly, enterprising and critical press; a neat, social architecture, and a city that has already begun to comply with the æsthetic requirements of the age in its buildings and streets. These are claims that are put down at random, but there are peculiarities and conveniences of life which will win many a prejudiced stranger, while, with its *Orpheum* and *Bal Haus* in exchange for the *Bal mabille* and *closerie de Lilas*, there are inducements enough for the voluptuary. All in all, apart from the great practical business Berlin, we may predict for the city a period, at least, of pre-eminent brilliance. The traveler will be attracted who awhile ago roamed the Rue Rivoli, who will take up his quarters in the Hotel de Rome, and indulge in coffee, and the European press at Spargnapani's; luxuriate on Kanzler's ices; in short, swear *beim Himmel* (notwithstanding there is no place like home) that Paris has its rivals, and that Berlin is a sojourn of rare comfort and a much ignored city of pleasures.

Let us Have no Blood.

Now let us see what a reassembled Congress will do with San Domingo. We are apprehensive that the thing will yet end in personal violence—in the flowing of crimson tides of gore. When SENATOR SUMNER denounced Senator MORTON'S resolution as an invitation to a dance of blood, little did he dream that his denunciation would come within less than an ace of provoking the President to invite *him* to a dance of blood—a perfectly sanguinary war-dance at Bladensburg. Little did he dream that in denouncing that resolution he was placing that godlike nose of his almost within the very grasp of an enraged BABCOCK—a BABCOCK who would rather wring a Senatorial anti-San Domingo nose any day than draw the highest prize in GOLLADAY'S lottery. But such was unquestionably the case nevertheless. If it had not been for the merest, not to say the absurdest, accident in the world—the accident that GEN. GRANT was President of the United States—the chances are that either he or SUMNER would long since have had day's light flashing through him in the wake of an ounce of cold lead; and if the meeting had taken place, and GRANT had been made a demilition body by the unerring aim of the Massachusetts Senator, of course BABCOCK would have been on hand to resume the pistols and coffee where his fallen friend left off, and there is no sort of possibility that the thing could have been stopped short of two funerals at least.

We earnestly hope that the San Domingo business will now be taken up in a spirit of peace and brotherly love, and that it will be brought to a settlement without the effusion of blood. It is so exceedingly pleasant to see brethren dwelling together in unity that we must be permitted, as a personal friend of humanity and the national weal, to beseech GEN. GRANT, GEN. BABCOCK and Col. SUMNER—the last named of whom we thus brevet as a feeble mark of our admiration for his heroic courage—to make a united effort to quell their fiery, untamed spirits and to dispose of the business in hand without resorting to those extreme measures which are such a calamity not only to the widows and orphans that are made thereby, but to the nation at large, which cannot afford to lose any of these great and good men.

Illustrations of the kind, to hastening ills a prey, When plentiful accumulates and blade away;
Prince—and Babcock, Sumner, Grant—all must fade—
A breath can make them, as a breath hath made—
But GRANTS, BABCOCKS and SUMNERS, their counterparts prize.
Then once placed out can never be supplied.

Let these gentlemen bear this solemn fact in mind—or in their vest pockets, it their minds lack the capacity to hold it—and refrain from that violence which highly adorns the savage, but which adds little or nothing to the general appearance of the statesman.

The Great Naval Orator.

At the recent New England dinner in New York the great Naval Secretary ROBESON made a speech, and an exceedingly fine one too; for, although quite a number of DEMOSTHENESES and CICEROS thundered with more than ordinary loudness and melodiousness of tone on the occasion, we are assured that Admiral ROBESON was *the* orator of the evening. It may be said of him that he is the only world-renowned sailor, from the days of VAN TROMP or of ALEXANDER FARNESE—A. F. was the hero of Lepanto, wasn't he?—we are a little shaky in matters of history that far back—down to the present time, who combined a gigantic grasp of naval intellectuality, as Mr. TOOTS would observe, with the orator's divine power of molding, welding, bending, fitting the hearts of millions till they throb as one. He is unquestionably a man of remarkable and varied powers of mind, and we must be permitted to say, as a Christian patriot who has the highest interests of his country at heart, that if we could see such men at the head of all the departments of the Government, we could glide into the silent tomb with ease and smoothness, feeling, as we then should, that the Republic was indeed safe. Touching Admiral ROBESON'S great speech on the occasion in question, a correspondent of the Boston Advertiser says that "whenever he spoke of President GRANT there came a cheer, and when he finished his eloquent tribute to him as 'tull-orbed soldier, statesman and leader,' the applause was perfectly tempestuous, and made the hall ring again and again." We are not surprised that the Admiral's beautiful reference to his Excellency as a "full-orbed soldier, statesman and leader" elicited such whirlwinds of applause; for, besides the extreme beauty and eloquence of the expression, it possesses a degree of truth that seldom attaches to flourishes of rhetoric. To say that as a soldier, statesman and leader, the President is full-orbed, is to do him but simple justice. There is certainly nothing of a half-moon about *him*, and we envy Admiral ROBESON the high distinction of having been the first to say so.

☞ Why do they say that we sneer at Gen. GRANT when we incidentally mention that he used to be a clerk in a leather-store? Why, hang it, so far from thinking that he should never have been a clerk in a leather-store, we have always maintained that he should never have been anything else.

☞ "The atmosphere of the Executive Mansion," says the Boston Post, "is heavy with the miasma from the fens of corruption." Ah, well, don't be uneasy about the health of the present tenants of the building. We are all making arrangements to move them out after a while.

☞ It is said that BOUTWELL is not in accord with the President on the San Domingo question. Unless he, too, has some pecuniary interest in the job, you couldn't well ask him to be.

☞ A New York Sheriff has seized the Cardiff Giant for debt. We can't see how he managed to get in debt. We refused to credit him ourselves, and supposed that everybody else did.

☞ The Forty-first Congress ought to go out of existence on the 4th of March with a lively sense of gratitude that the American people suffered it to die a natural death.

☞ LEVI P. LUCKEY, of Illinois, has been appointed assistant secretary to the President. This is one of the very few Luckey appointments the President has ever made.

☞ The President labors under the conviction, as is shown by a large number of his appointments, that to have married into the GRANT family is a liberal education.

☞ Wisconsin has a five-year-old poet. A fatal case of the cholera-morbus right now is the best thing that could possibly happen to *him*.

☞ Mr. GLADSTONE pronounces GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN an "idiotic fool." That is what's the matter with GEORGE, sure enough.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ John P. Morton & Co.'s collection book for November, 1870, was lost yesterday on Main street. A reward is offered for its return to 156 Main street.

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold

and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

Pure Irish Whisky,

Jameson's celebrated old Dublin Malt Whisky, in kegs and demijohns, at THOMAS Hackett's, 78 and 80 Sixth street.

Temperance Men Admit its Utility.

No attempt has ever been made, or ever will be made, to disguise the character of PLANTATION BITTERS. It contains alcohol; and no Bitters that does not contain alcohol is worth a rush. Water will neither preserve the virtues of tonic vegetables nor render them active in the system. This is a chemical fact which no one competent to deliver an opinion on the subject will deny. Water tonics turn sour on the stomach, if they are not sour to begin with (which is frequently the case), and produce and promote indigestion, instead of curing it. Let it therefore be distinctly understood that PLANTATION BITTERS is an alcohol restorative. But mark this: it is strictly a medicine, not a beverage. It is to be taken in limited quantities and at stated times, like other remedies and antidotes, and therefore its use is in accordance with temperance law, as well as with that "higher law" which renders it incumbent upon every being gifted with reason to resort to the best possible means of accomplishing a salutary end.

☞ Sea Moss Farine, from pure Irish moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world.

Guinness' Dublin Stout

and Younger's Scotch Ale, by the dozen or cask, at Thomas Hackett's, 78 and 80 Sixth street.

☞ Venison—first of the season—at Walker's Exchange.

☞ Best brands of old Kentucky whisky at Thomas Hackett's, 78 and 80 Sixth street.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, for any deleterious substance whatever. All who he 're ha chills fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use, are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, but merely temporarily checking it, hence found to be great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the *chill will not return* periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical works.

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing YOUR Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and I deem it worth more than ordinary worth as a domestic remedy for malarial diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRILDWAY GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering from fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me—one after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Syrup, and was glad that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, thank God, I am now been several months since, I have had no more chills. BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Globe Flower Cough Syrup.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Globe Flower Syrup, in another column. This celebrated lung remedy is regarded by all who have tested its merits, to be the most pleasant and truly valuable medicine ever discovered, for the cure of colds, coughs, whoops, &c. Like a true friend, the more it is tried by him the better it will like it. It is pleasant to take, and, unlike all other cough medicines offered to the public, it contains no opium or any nauseating drug, and will not disagree with the most delicate constitution. We advise all who have disease of the lungs, such as incipient consumption, colds, asthma, bronchitis, &c., to try at once a bottle of Globe Flower syrup.

Read it in testimony of the great pulmonary pilot of the age, Hon. George Peabody:

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA., Aug. 24, 1869.

Messrs. Pemberton, Taylor & Co.:

GENTLEMEN—I am gratified to inform you that the Globe Flower Cough Syrup has been of great benefit to me. I have been suffering with throat and lung disease for some time, and used many of the most celebrated remedies on the continent, and can conscientiously say that none proved so beneficial, and in my case, as your remedy.

With my good wishes for your success, I am, Yours respectfully,

de22 eod1t GEORGE PEABODY.

☞ Tape worm, head and all, removed in from two to three hours or no pay. Medicine pleasant and harmless as spring water. Reference to first citizens of Indianapolis. Address Dr. Mack, Indianapolis. ja3 d8

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will call and get interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory. ☞

dec9 e30 114 Third street.

Morbid Condition of the Blood.

This is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as scrofula, white swelling, gout, rheumatism, erysipelas, ulcers, chronic sore eyes, swelled neck, salt rheum, tetter, scurvy, boils, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, and eruptions of all kinds.

For the cure of these various affections, which are manifestations of impure blood, no better blood, medical skill and science have not yet discovered a Blood Purifier equal to the Compound Extract of Stillingia.

This great Health Restorer and Blood Cleansing Cordial thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy and perfectly pure condition.

The genuine is prepared only by PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & CO., Chemists, Atlanta, Ga., and each label bears the signature of J. S. PEMBERTON.

de23 dtf

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. sun d&wly

MARRIED.

MANNEN—WITHERS—On Tuesday, Jan. 3, at 5 o'clock p. m., at Trinity Episcopal church, Lexington, Ky., by the Rev. D. H. Greer, G. LEE MANNEN to Miss MATTIE L. WITHERS. No cards.

DIED.

RODMAN—At Lagrange, Ky., Jan. 1, Mrs. JANE, wife of Judge RODMAN.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

Ring Solomon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 18, will meet in called communication this (Thursday) evening, Jan. 5, at 7 o'clock, for work M. M. and R. A. By order

R. G. HAWKINS, Sec'y. A. H. GARDNER, K. ng.

Meeting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

THE annual election of officers of the College of Physicians and Surgeons will take place this (Thursday) evening, Jan. 5.

DAVID T. SMITH, Rec. Sec.

Notice.

THE Catholics of Louisville and vicinity will hold a public meeting at Glover Hall, on Seventh street between Walnut and Chestnut, on Friday evening, Jan. 6, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of protesting against the usurpations of Victor Emanuel. Good speakers on both English and German will address the meeting. Let every Catholic in the city and vicinity attend.

By order of the Committee. ja4 d3*

MISSOURI BOND AND STOCK BOARD.

WM. J. LEWIS, President,
President of Commercial Bank,
TH. J. BARTHOLOW, Treasurer,
of Bartholow, Lewis & Co.
GEO. M. EGERTON, Secretary.

OFFER for sale the following COUNTY BONDS:

Johnson county 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years; 10 per cent. interest; price 90 and interest.
Callaway county 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years; interest 9 per cent.; price 85½ and interest.
Cooper county 20 years; interest 10 per cent.; price 90 and interest.
Marion county 20 years; interest 8 per cent.; price 80 and interest.
Morgan county 15 years; interest 10 per cent.; price 90 and interest.

Separate pamphlets of each county, containing an official statement of the financial condition and resources of each county, furnished on application to

Agent of Mo. Bond and Stock Board,
ja5 Th&Sat 306 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Kentucky State Lotteries.

AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.—Drawings of Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1871:

KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 205.
18, 58, 70, 71, 41, 67, 54, 60, 45, 3, 66, 36.
KENTUCKY CLASS 196.
41, 58, 68, 4, 57, 76, 71, 1, 67, 31, 39, 64.

Office No 45 Third street, near Main. Address orders for tickets and circulars to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice Drawer 138, Louisville, Ky.

J. H. COLSTON & CO,
PIG-IRON AGENTS.
Stock, Bond, Loan, & Note Brokers,
No. 146 West Main st., bet. 4th & Fifth, up stairs,
de29 Th&Sat&Tu&m LOUISVILLE, KY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Rosadalis! Rosadalis!

Boils, carbuncles, eruptions and pimples on the face, sallowness of the complexion, general debility, are brought about by an impure state of the blood. Rosadalis has been found to be a permanent cure for this class of diseases.

WILSON, N. C., May 11.

I hereby certify that during the summer and fall of 1866 I was severely afflicted with carbuncles—having had as many as 24 large carbuncles and 12 ordinary boils. I suffered so much from them that I could not get out of the house half the time for several months. Being induced to try the Extract of Rosadalis, I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of that truly valuable medicine.

W. A. DARDEN, Sr.

THE CELEBRATED

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. sept13 deod1yr

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE only real and positive cure for diseases arising from indiscretion. Balsam Copaiba and Mercury discarded; only ten pills effect a cure. They are purely vegetable cure in from two to four days. The medicines given by GRAVES are Balsam Copaiba and mercury. The first can be smelled from the breath worse than bad whiskey, and the Mercury ruins the system. And, again, no person who cares anything for his reputation wants to be seen going into the shops of the venders of these disgusting drugs with which the afflicted are gorged. Male package, $5; female, $5. Sent by mail to all parts of the country.

OWEN & SUTTON, Agents, 84 Market street.
no27 SuTuTh&Sm

UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER

Removes superfluous hair in FIVE MINUTES, with out injury to the skin. Sent by mail for $1 25.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE

relieves most violent paroxysms in FIVE MINUTES, and effects a speedy cure. Price $1 by mail.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN

colors the whiskers and hair a

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, ANUARY 5, 1871.

SMALL TALK.

ONE of the solid men of New York—the Cardiff giant.

PITTSBURG at night puts a New Yorker in mind of "hell with the lid off."

A ONE-CENT subscription to buy a Bible for Sabine has been started in N w York.

KATEAH and Jennebasin are doing New York. They are Japanese noblemen.

A CHICAGO paper reproduce "The Beautiful Snow." Whither are we drifting?

THE Mayor of Boston has retired and Boston wails that she hasn't another Shartleff.

CHICAGO has a genius who goes around stealing babies "just because he likes 'em."

BOSTON milk, when the water all rises to the top, turns out to be an excellent article of flour.

NEWS from Mexico is always harrowing, but now the worst has come: "Alvarez has pronounced against Jimenez in Guerrero."

THE Louisville Commercial is accused of saying that in Seebach's Mary Stuart "we see and hear the unquenchable passion that killed three husbands."

IT is alleged that Tilton was dismissed from the editorship of the Brooklyn Union because he wrote about Grant's nepotism. It is further alleged that he was dismissed at the instance of "the Administration."

THE Cincinnati Commercial is now making garbled extracts from the Memphis Avalanche to prove that all the dirty things said by the Cincinnati press about Lee can have nothing whatever to do with Southern trade. This is "just like Cincinnati."

THE New York Democrat discredits the theory that the employes of female telegraph operators will tend to lessen the amount of profanity that finds its way over the wires, and advances the opinion that when women can ventilate their feelings by throwing their fingers, they'll swear as much as men.

AN Eastern paper has this: "An actor, who is not altogether a stranger to the Boston public, enjoys the felicity of paying a certain sum weekly to a divorced wife as alimony. A short time since he was deprived of his salary for a few weeks by reason of a rest in the performances of the theatre company with which he was connected. His wife, not receiving the sum which had heretofore been promptly paid, directed a lawyer to write to the delinquent for an explanation. It came in the shape of the following telegram: 'No pal., no al.'"

AN Administration organ in Washington thinks "about Summer." It is a humiliating spectacle to the country. It is peculiarly mortifying to a constituency who have been represented by a Webster, a Choate, an Everett, and an Adams, to see a man whom they had once by a most convicted of literary and political blunders, the retailing of private conversations, of a lack of fealty to principle and to party, of a betrayal of the sacred trusts confided to him by his people, of a breach of faith with the President, and a willful violation of veracity."

THE Chicago Tribune says that in a pawnbroker's window in that city "is a solid gold medal, about two and a half inches in diameter, on one side of which is neatly engraved a wreath, with the words: 'I'm just as happy as a big sunflower,' and on the reverse the inscription: 'Presented to Billy Emerson, May 8, 1868, by his St. Louis friends.' The other is a badge of solid gold, composed of a star and shield, the former bearing the initials 'B. E.,' and the latter the words: 'Presented to Billy Emerson by his Cincinnati friends, November 29, 1867.' The original cost of the medal and badge was about $100, although their pres nt value to the owner is what they will bring in the market. Billy's friends in St Louis and Cincinnati will be surprised to learn of the fate of these costly and elegant testimonials of the regard and admiration which they felt for the celebrated burlesque artist to whom they were tendered. The keepsakes were 'spouted' nearly a year ago, at the time when Emerson required all his available resources in order to carry on his w r ise with a certain ferocious beast of the jungle, and they are now for sale to anybody who desires to invest. Here is an opportunity for the St. Louis and Cincinnati fellows to buy back the tokens and make a second presentation."

FURTHER language from the Chicago Times: "Probably the most notable feature of pulpit literature is its absolute want of originality, its fifty-two weekly dishes of hash every year, its open confession of an utter lack of ability to treat of new things or even of old things in a new way. Last Sunday, for instance, a gentleman named Brobston delivered a sermon, reported in his own words, on the subject of dancing. The sermon has not even the negative merit of affording subject for controversy when it is read, for the style and its drivel of words, to which there is not a single relevant fact or argument. If there is a boy of fifteen in any of the public schools of Chicago who could not write a 'composition' on the same subject that would be more creditable to him, whatever might be the view assumed, he should be immediately taken out of school and brought up to the tanner's trade. A captain in the Prussian army would scarcely be guilty of such confessed ignorance of theology, and an average schoolmaster could not betray less of familiarity with the ways of the world. If politicians, lawyers, physicians, or newspaper men, did not develop more ability than the clergy, this would be a dull world. If there were no other standard save this than sending to the rapid platitudes of the average preacher, religious professions would soon become dreadfully unattractive. It is exceedingly fortunate for church success that handsome editices, rich styles in dress, the variety of the prayer-book, and especially the charm of music, remain. To Mr. Beecher in the country there are scores of Brobstons—uninteresting, imbecile, tiresome religious sausage-makers."

JOHN SURRATT,

be it said to the discredit of the Mayor and the popular feeling in Washington, was not allowed to enter the theatre to see a performance with the plot to abduct Mr. Lincoln. The wretches who murdered his mother and who conspired to bring him to the gallows hold high places under the government; but the unfortunate victim of their malice and wrath is not even allowed to tell the story of his misfortunes and their crime. The taste which presents him and his lecture to the public is worthy of the government that has found and will not be denied. Mr. Seward no longer "strikes the little bell," and the dead lion Stanton is less to be feared than the living mouse.

OCCASIONAL.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Legislature—No Quorum—New Members—Governor's Message—The Cincinnati Railroad—Frankfort Politics, &c.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 4, 1871.

Nothing was done to-day by the Legislature, for the very good reason that in one of the houses no quorum was present. Pursuant to joint resolution of last session, the Senators and Representatives met at the State House at 12 m. A call of the roll in the Senate revealed the fact that only sixteen out of the thirty-eight members were in attendance, and a motion to adjourn over until to-morrow at 10 a. m. was therefore made and carried. On the call of the roll in the House, fifty-four out of the hundred members answered to their names, but, as the Senate was without a quorum, the House of course had no alternative, and the fact being officially announced, but to adjourn also.

NEW MEMBERS.

Samuel W. Brents, who succeeds General Lewis, promoted to Congress, in the representation of Barren county, and William D. Barret, the successor of General Duke, from the Sixth Louisville district, made their appearance in the House this morning, and the oath of office was administered to them by Chief Justice Peters.

H. A. Pryor, successor of Judge Lindsey, in the Senate, and N. C. Dille, of Harrison, who has been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Martin, were also on hand, but have not yet been sworn in because of the want of a quorum

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The message of the Governor will be sent in to-morrow should there be a quorum, as I take it for granted there will be. In this, his last executive message, his Excellency treats somewhat *in extenso* of the affairs of the Commonwealth. After making an exhibit of the condition of the Treasury proper and the Sinking Fund, he urges upon the General Assembly the necessity of the revision of the revenue system, and the adoption of such plan, either by taxation or otherwise, of rectifying matters. The propriety of making provision for the codification and revision of the statutes is also very properly insisted upon in the message, but it remains with the Legislature to determine whether the recommendation of the Governor that the Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney General shall be authorized to do the work, or whether other commissioners shall be appointed, is the wisest plan. The establishment of an Immigration Bureau is recommended. The more effective organization of the militia is suggested. The lawless acts that have been committed in some parts of the State by unknown persons are deprecated, and the Legislature is urged to consider the best method of preventing the recurrence of similar outrages. Such in brief are some of the chief features of the forthcoming message.

FRANKFORT POLITICS.

Your correspondent is surprised to learn that there is not that concord and harmony existing among the Democracy of Frankfort which there should be. The annual election for city officers comes off next Saturday, and while, on the one hand, a full Democratic ticket has been nominated, on the other some of the Democrats, taking the position that party lines should not be drawn in little municipal elections, are supporting an "independent" ticket. I have of course no wish to interfere in the local affairs of our Frankfort friends, but it strikes me that this is not as it should be. The times upon which we have fallen are too terrible to allow in any degree the completeness of our organization. Recent events prove that the efforts of the Democracy to hurl from power the party which has so long cursed the nation with its revolutionary and disastrous policy are likely, if our friends only continue true to themselves and the country, to result in success. It was Cromwell, I believe, who said that Providence was always on the side of the army that contained the most men and the most effective artillery, and I submit it to the Democrats here as well as elsewhere that political success essentially depends upon the completeness and perfection of our organization. Frankfort is the capital of the Commonwealth, and though not by any means a great city, the announcement would sound rather badly abroad that the Democratic candidates had been beaten by "independent" candidates, supported, as I am informed they will be, by the undivided vote of the Radicals.

Your correspondent, I trust, will be acquitted of any intention to reflect upon individuals when he declares that he does not know the name of a single candidate. The principle of the thing is what he looks to—nothing else.

THE CINCINNATI ROAD.

It is understood that Cincinnati will employ every available means of getting the bill for her projected railroad through the Senate. Argument on the subject, *pro* and *con*, was exhausted last winter, and as the measure was rejected then it cannot think it will be otherwise now. If the Kentucky General Assembly were like certain Northern legislative bodies, or like the Forty-first Congress, something might be said about the amendment from that $80,000 appropriation made by the Cincinnati Common Council; but I am persuaded that no such *argumentum ad hominem* would prove effective here. Z.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, January 4, 1871.

SENATE.

Pursuant to adjournment, the General Assembly convened this day at 12 o'clock m.; and the Senate, having been called to order, with Mr. Speaker Leslie in the chair, was opened with prayer by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Smith, of the Episcopal Church.

The roll was then called, and Senators answered to their names as follows:

Mr. Stoker, Messrs. A. M. Alexander, R. A. Burton, J. Q. Chenoweth, Wm. L. Conklin, G. W. Connor, J. H. Dorman, Edwin Edwards, G. A. C. Hindes, William Johnson, A. C. Vallat Dingham, W. L. Vories, Ben J. Webb, Emery Whitaker, I. C. Winfrey and Thomas Wybrants.

And the Speaker then declared no quorum present; and, on motion of Mr. Wm. Johnson, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE.

This being the day fixed upon by joint resolution for the reassembling of the General Assembly, at 12 o'clock m., Mr. Speaker Bunch called the House to order.

Prayer by the Rev. L. W. Seeley, of the Baptist church.

ROLL CALL.

Upon a call of the roll, the following members answered to their names, viz:

Mr. Speaker Bunch, Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, P. W. Barron, Alpheus W. Basham, Robert C. Beauchamp, D. M. Bowen, Howell Brewer, Landon Carter, S. S. Carter, Thomas H. Clay, Cochran, Cooper, Thomas H. Corbett, F. E. Davis, Asbury Dawson, J. C. DeMoss, H. D. Duerson, John Duncan, W. Ferguson, J. L. Ford, D. N. Furber, R. T. Glass, D. Hambleton, W. M. Hamlin, Ben. Hardin, A. J. Hendrick, Hill, Elijah Hocker, Jno. Fox, Alfred Jones, John W. Kendall, J. J. McAfee, James S. McCreary, William J. McKiroy, George R. McKee, Mason, Thomas E. Moss, Thomas H. Moss, Edward Myall, Joshua B. Parks, W. H. Pettus, Elijah C. Phister, Douglass B. Price, C. W. Quick, William S. Richardson, Geo. F. Riddle, Jesse Rucker, Toototh, Robert Symmons, Richard M. Spalding, George W. Terrell, P. M. Thurmond, W. J. Shoe, A. D. Waller, John Wolf, S. M. Wrather.

NEW MEMBERS

Mr. Wm. F. Barret, elected from the Sixth district, to fill out the unexpired term in the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Basil W. Duke, and Mr. S. W. Brents, elected from the county of Barren, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Jos. H. Lewis, appeared, and, having taken the oath prescribed by the constitution, repaired to their seats.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Phister offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the committee of three members of this House be appointed by the Speaker to wait upon the Governor, in conjunction with a committee of the Senate, and inform him that the General Assembly, having met in adjourned session, is now ready to receive any communication he may have to make, and that they be informed that it will be the meeting of this House, and of their appointment as a committee, and readiness to act with a similar committee of the Senate.

Whereupon, Messrs. Phister, McCreary and Glass were appointed said committee.

The Senate not having a quorum, on motion, the House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

INDIANA NEWS.

The Woodville Opera House was burned last week.

Five cents is the market price of rabbits in Richmond.

Josh Billings is to lecture at Greencastle on the 7th inst.

The old Madison depot, at Columbus, has been dismantled.

A daughter of P. T. Barnum has applied for a divorce in the courts of St. Joseph county.

Over half a million dollars were paid out by the York packers of Richmond during the last season.

The expenses imposed upon LaGrange county by the late trial amount to about four thousand dollars.

J. K. Duckworth, of Posey county, Indiana, has contracted with the Chicago and Illinois Midland for 1,000 cords of ties.

The "family troubles" of Milton Thompson, of Plymouth, were wiped out on Thursday night with a dose of strychnine.

The blast furnaces at Brazil have suspended operations for some time past, owing to a want of coke in sufficient quantities to justify them in starting

The coal mines of Clay county are not being worked to their full capacity, on account of a deficiency in the number of cars necessary to do the shipping.

The Crawfordsville Review of last week publishes a thrilling tale, entitled "List of Tow Lots as Severed for Delinquent for the Non-payment of Taxes."

About one thousand dollars have been subscribed in the immediate vicinity of Oxford to furnish the sinews of war in prosecution against the liquor sellers.

At the last meeting of the Logansport City Council an appropriation was made to every active fireman who shall be in good standing on the first day of January, 1871.

A strange disease has appeared among the cattle a few miles east of Rochester They die suddenly, and the concert of action of the herd fail to shed any light on the subject.

About half of the iron has been laid on the road from Laporte to Michigan City. If the weather is at all favorable, the last rail will be spiked down in less than ten days.

The Mt. Vernon jail has had confined in it an average of one murderer per month for the past thirteen months. Three murderers are now confined within its walls, and all are said to be hard cases.

An attempt was made to burn the old Fifth-street Catholic Church—the new opera house east of Lafayette, on Sunday morning. Fortunately the flames were discovered before they had gained much headway.

The loss by the recent fire at Lagonier was $13 850, with an aggregate insurance of $4,600. The principal sufferer, Mr. Ayres, in the business part of the town is hereafter to be prohibited, as a result of the lesson learned.

The Internal Revenue officers have discovered the small illicit distilleries in the Evansville collection district—two in Martin and one in Pike county. One of these distilleries, in Martin county, and one in Pike county, has been held to bail by United States Commissioner Marsh, to answer before the District Court of the United States. Another case is set for preliminary hearing on Thursday, 12th, before Commissioner Marsh. No time is fixed as yet for the hearing of the other case.

President Grant's Brother Attacked in Chicago and Taken Home in a Hack.

[From the Chicago Times, 3d.]

A gentleman claiming to be the brother of President Grant was in trouble last night. He had been assaulted by a man named Atwood, who keeps a restaurant. His nose was split open; his whiskers were besmeared with blood; he appeared to have had a hard time of it. When the necessity to be candid does not tell, he only knew that he was the brother of the President, that the man mentioned above had assaulted him, and that he lived on Wabash avenue. He swore terribly, and disclosed his intention of killing some one before ten o'clock this forenoon. At the suggestion of a gentleman who met him soon after the occurrence, he washed his face and was then taken home in a hack.

☞ While some Uhlans were scouring a wood in the neighborhood of Dieppe, they discovered the body of a tuzzer tied by his heels to the branches of a tree; his eyes had been gouged out, and his nose and ears cut off. The savage inhabitants had no doubt been guilty of the unchristian act, and hanged him from his companions, and then, in the most barbarous manner, had either murdered him outright or left him to die a lingering death.

☞ The following appeal to the Francstirurs is published in the principal journal of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg: "Francstirur, to toe field! If there were in France existing among the Democracy of Frankfort who there should be. The annual election for city officers comes off next Saturday, and

UNBOSOMED BISMARCK.

Disclosures of a Post-Prandial Chat with the Prussian Premier—The Latin Races Used Up and the De-generated Races to be Regenerated with German Sap—Paris to be Besieged Ten Years if Necessary.

IN VINO VERITAS.

M. Angel de Vallege-Miranda, who is known to the whole of the European and American press under the name of Angel de Miranda, has published a pamphlet which will be read with the most lively interest everywhere. It is not only the charm of the style which will insure the success of this publication of M. de Miranda, who escaped so happily, first from death and then from captivity, but the eminent collaborateur of the Gauiois has reproduced with so scrupulous an exactitude a post-prandial chat with Count von Bismarck, that his pamphlet will be preserved in every library as a record of the private ideas of the Count on the war of 1870, its causes, and its future aim. A further interest is added to this publication by the fact that the truth, which does not always succeed in its need to escape him after the fourth bottle of Romanee-very nearly cost the imprudent auditor of this premature confidence his life. The following comprises the second and third parts of this pamphlet containing the credo of Count von Bismarck. The first chapter contains the episodes of the writer's departure from Paris up to his arrival at Count von Birmarck's.

The second chapter begins:

The host (Count Bismarck's) is situated in one of the most somber streets of somber Versailles; it has a modest appearance, and is almost new. Whilst entering this very Spartan dwelling, I thought of palaces, of forced requisitions, and of wagons full of magnificent furniture sent to Germany; and I admired the minute hypocrisy which was masked under the soldierly frankness of the excellent Chancellor. A single menial waited at the door. On entering the ante-chamber the heat half suffocates one; the owner is at home in this temperature, which is also doubtless favorable to the gestation of his vast plans. A large military mantle and an enormous pair of boots ornamented the room. In one corner there were a dozen people, ill-looking all of them, and working away at assorting papers. One of them got up, the chief no doubt; he wore a long red beard.

This man, who will have to play an important role in the adventures which happened to me at Versailles, was a son of all-of-all-trades—by turns chamberlain, lackey or valet de chambre, according to need, and overseer of the dirty work of the Chancellor's bureau, combined with the respectable calling of perpetual spy. Count von Bismarck, like a practical man and one who studies domestic economy, uses the chief bloodhounds of the Berlin police to mount guard before his house. These honorable personages, while rendering him the service of surrounding him with the encumbrement of a numerous personnel, and possess the advantages of combining various functions, relieve their master of the disagreement of a numerous personnel, and possess the advantages of combining various functions, relieve their master Hatz'old, the head of the Cabinet, came to receive me, and at his approach my eternal guide, Count Bismarck, instantly took up that forced attitude of stiffness which made Heine say: "They look as if they had swallowed the stick with which they used to be thrashed."

The room in which we entered, after having exchanged a few words with one another, was full of smoke and of a still hotter temperature than the first. On the mantel-piece, two candles were burning on the chimney-piece, stuck in bottles and making two sad halos in the cyclopean obscurity. The smoke, like a wretched guerdon, there was a jug containing beer and four silver goblets. The rest of the furniture was in keeping with this elementary. Three persons were waiting here—a general, who looked round sharply on my arrival; a young man clothed in an ample sky-blue redingote with high facings and a military cut, gracefully enough wrapped up in an intermirable cape, with a green collar and a yellow lining, and finally a diplomatic personage with shirt and braces. This personage was no other than

HIS EXCELLENCY COUNT VON BISMARCK,

Chancellor of the North German Confederation and for the moment arbitrary sovereign of the destinies of Europe. The Count arose and invited me to take a seat, trying to smile suitably, but without indeed succeeding in giving a very cheerful expression to his features. He is not only the charm of the style which will insure the success of this publication of M. de Miranda, who escaped so happily, first from death and then from captivity, but the eminent collaborateur of the Gauiois has reproduced with so scrupulous an exactitude a post-prandial chat with Count von Bismarck, that his pamphlet will be preserved in every library as a record of the private ideas of the Count on the war of 1870, its causes, and its future aim. A further interest is added to this publication by the fact that the truth, which does not always succeed in its need to escape him after the fourth bottle of Romanee-very nearly cost the imprudent auditor of this premature confidence his life. The following comprises the second and third parts of this pamphlet containing the credo of Count von Bismarck. The first chapter contains the episodes of the writer's departure from Paris up to his arrival at Count von Birmarck's.

The second chapter begins:

The host (Count Bismarck's) is situated in one of the most somber streets of somber Versailles; it has a modest appearance, and is almost new. Whilst entering this very Spartan dwelling, I thought of palaces, of forced requisitions, and of wagons full of magnificent furniture sent to Germany; and I admired the minute hypocrisy which was masked under the soldierly frankness of the excellent Chancellor. A single menial waited at the door. On entering the ante-chamber the heat half suffocates one; the owner is at home in this temperature, which is also doubtless favorable to the gestation of his vast plans. A large military mantle and an enormous pair of boots ornamented the room. In one corner there were a dozen people, ill-looking all of them, and working away at assorting papers. One of them got up, the chief no doubt; he wore a long red beard.

This man, who will have to play an important role in the adventures which happened to me at Versailles, was a son of all-of-all-trades—by turns chamberlain, lackey or valet de chambre, according to need, and overseer of the dirty work of the Chancellor's bureau, combined with the respectable calling of perpetual spy. Count von Bismarck, like a practical man and one who studies domestic economy, uses the chief bloodhounds of the Berlin police to mount guard before his house. These honorable personages, while rendering him the service of surrounding him with the encumbrement of a numerous personnel, and possess the advantages of combining various functions, relieve their master Hatz'old, the head of the Cabinet, came to receive me, and at his approach my eternal guide, Count von Bismarck, instantly took up that forced attitude of stiffness which made Heine say: "They look as if they had swallowed the stick with which they used to be thrashed."

The room in which we entered, after having exchanged a few words with one another, was full of smoke and of a still hotter temperature than the first. On the mantel-piece, two candles were burning on the chimney-piece, stuck in bottles and making two sad halos in the cyclopean obscurity. The smoke, like a wretched guerdon, there was a jug containing beer and four silver goblets. The rest of the furniture was in keeping with this elementary. Three persons were waiting here—a general, who looked round sharply on my arrival; a young man clothed in an ample sky-blue redingote with high facings and a military cut, gracefully enough wrapped up in an intermin

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1871.

Notice to City Yearly Subscribers.

To avoid mistakes and complications, we find it necessary to transfer the entire delivery and collection for daily subscriptions in the city to the carriers. They will, hereafter, make all collections, and will alone be responsible for the delivery of the paper. Parties who do not wish to be annoyed by frequent calls from the carriers, can pay in advance at our counting-room for such length of time as they may elect, and for that time we will be responsible for the prompt delivery of the paper. Those who do not so pay will be called on by the carriers; but no bills for daily subscriptions in the city will hereafter be sent out or collected by this office. Those who do not wish to pay to the carrier must call and pay in advance at our counting-room, or they will not get the paper.

Congress Yesterday.

In the Senate, numerous petitions were presented from individuals for the removal of political disabilities, and from Western miners, asking protection against certain railroad corporations, which are draining their lands by virtue of alleged Congressional grants. Bills were introduced as follows: To enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to secure homesteads on the public land of the United States. Referred. Making grant of lands to the State of Kansas, of alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain railroads. Referred. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing inquiry by the Finance Committee as to the expediency of imposing a tax of $1 on each application for an official position having a salary of not less than $1,000, and same on each increase thereto made to the President, or made to be presented to any of the Executive Departments, and where the salary is in excess of $1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents. The Senate took up and passed the bill amendatory of the funding act of last session, authorizing an increase of the issue of five per cent. bonds from two hundred to five hundred millions, and making the interest on the same payable quarterly. Mr. Sumner's resolution calling for information on San Domingo matters was adopted without objection. Mr. Thurman moved the discharge of the joint Committee on Retrenchment from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague, directing an inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with the blockade-runners in Texas during the late rebellion. The motion was agreed to, when the resolution, together with a communication from the Secretary of War on the subject, was referred to a select committee. A bill was introduced amending the bankrupt act so as to give priority in the distribution of bankrupts' estate to wages due the operative clerk or house-servant to any amount not exceeding $200. Referred. The bill for the relief of J. Milton Best, of Kentucky, was taken up and discussed, but the Senate adjourned without action on it.

In the House, the bill providing for celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of American Independence was discussed, several members objecting to Philadelphia. Boston, New York, Richmond, Va., and Cincinnati were severally named, but when the House came to a vote it found itself without a quorum. Mr. Backs said he would ask the House to consider the San Domingo resolutions on Monday next. The annual Indian appropriation bill was made the special order for Wednesday next. It appropriates nearly two millions less than last year. Mr. Beck reported a bill making an additional appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for the improvement of the Louisville and Portland Canal, which was made the special order for Tuesday next. Bills were introduced and referred as follows: To extend the benefits of the homestead policy to disabled soldiers and sailors, and to widows, orphans, and dependents and relatives of those who died in the service of the country. To provide that no pensions shall hereafter be allowed except in cases where wounds or disabilities were contracted in actual hostility against a public enemy. Also, to repeal so much of the national currency act of July 12th, 1870, as provides that no banking association shall have a circulation in excess of $500,000. Requiring a modification of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge to conform to the recommendations of the Board of Engineers. Authorizing the establishment of a Bureau of Mining. A resolution calling on the President for information regarding the San Domingo matter was objected to. Objection was also made to the introduction of a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to make a thorough investigation into the political condition of the State of Arkansas.

THE CHANCERY COURT.

Orders in Relation to the Settlement of the Accounts of Thomas P. Smith, Late Receiver.

APPEALS.

In re Thomas P. Smith, late Receiver of this court.

"Thomas P. Smith, late Receiver of this court, having filed his final report as such Receiver on the 31st day of December, 1870, and asked that the same be confirmed, and the court not being sufficiently advised of the matters and things contained in said report, it is now ordered that Joseph G. Wilson be appointed, and he is hereby appointed, special commissioner, to take proof touching said report faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties imposed on him by this order, and examine the said court account which was kept with the Planters' National Bank in the city of Louisville, and will take the evidence of the cashier or other officers and clerks of said Bank, and will report to this court what amount, if any, funds was on deposit to the credit of the Court fund on the 18th day of March, 1870, when deposits have been made by Receiver Smith to the credit of said fund at the last date, and, if any, what deposits had been made by him to the credit of said fund between the 1st day of January, 1870, and the 18th day of March, 1870, or funds not collected by him as Receiver. He will report how much money was in said Smith's hands as Receiver on the 18th day of March, 1870, which he had not deposited in bank on or before that day; and when and how said deficiency was made up. He will also report what court funds came to said Smith's hands between the 1st and 18th days of March, inclusive, and whether the same were deposited by him prior to the 20th of March, 1870, and will make his report Friday, the 6th of January, 1871."

Hereupon came said Thomas P. Smith, by his attorneys, and prayed an appeal from said order, which was granted. Afterward, said Smith came, by his attorneys, and moved the Court to enter the following amendment to the foregoing order, which motion was overruled:

"And Thomas P. Smith moves that the order of reference as prepared by the court be amended by adding the following: 'And said Joseph G. Wilson, as special commissioner, aforesaid, is directed at the same time to examine said report of said Thomas P. Smith, filed on the 31st December, 1870, and compare the same with the ledgers and other books of the office of said Smith, late Receiver, and with the court records and bank account, and ascertain and report whether said report of 31st December, 1870, is correct, and whether said Smith has truly account-ed for and paid into court the full amount of funds in his hands, if not, in what particulars said report is erroneous, and in what particulars said Smith has failed to account and pay in full.' And he will also report whether said Thos. P. Smith has, to receive, or is not entitled to a full and final acquittance and discharge."

To the overruling of which amendment said Smith excepted, and prayed an appeal, which was granted. Afterwards the Court can ed the following order to be entered: "The President and Cashier of the Planters' National Bank ordered to file a copy of this court account kept with said bank, from the first day of March, 1870, to the 31st December, 1870, by Friday, January 6, 1871."

THE POLICE.

A Re-organization of the Force—Some Improvements that Might be Made.

By the new city c arter the Board of Police Commissioners are required to make the changes that take effect in the police force of the city between the 1st and the 10th of the month, inclusive, and doubtless these changes, or some of the way, are the cause of some anxiety among aspirants to such honors as are awarded to a preserver of good order, will take place at a meeting of the Board to-night. It is also expected that the City Council will take the police ordinance into consideration, and do something to perfect the present and perfect our police system. That Louisville has one of the best regulated and most effective police systems in the country, we take it none will question, but that it might be much more nearly perfect and much more effective, is equally patent to all.

As it is, there can be little doubt that the police of Louisville do more work and receive less money than any other proportionate force on the continent. Her entire force consists of one hundred and forty-nine men, officers and patrolmen, averaging one man to about every sixteen hundred inhabitants and requiring each man to watch about four miles of streets and alleys. For this the patrolmen receive two dollars and a half per day, the Second Lieutenants sixty-three dollars per month, and the First Lieutenant one hundred dollars per month, which is the exact sum that New York pays her patrolmen.

There seems to be no proportion between the number of her police men and their pay and that of other Southwestern cities. For example, Cincinnati, with few if any more square miles of territory than Louisville, has a force of two hundred and seventy-two men, nearly double the number of ours, and her patrolmen are paid three dollars per day, and the salaries of the officers are correspondingly increased. And so of Chicago, St. Louis and other cities of the South and Southwest.

Death from Chloroform.

Early yesterday morning, Mrs. A. M. Sheehan, whose residence is on Sixth street, near Chestnut, was found dead in her bed by some of the young ladies who were employed by her in carrying on the millinery business there. Mrs. Sheehan had been afflicted with neuralgia and had used large quantities of chloroform as a means of alleviating the pain. She had saturated a handkerchief with the fluid and gone to bed with it in her hand.

The Coroner was summoned and reported the following:

Inquest No. 87—Held upon the body of Mrs. A. M. Sheeman, January 4, 1871. Verdict of the jury: That she came to her death by the use of chloroform administered by her own hand.

C. J. WEBER, C. J. C.

BOARD OF TRADE.

An Important Meeting Yesterday.

Election of Members and the Appointment of Important Committees.

Report of the Committee of Investigation of Discriminations Against Louisville by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

The meeting of the Board of Trade called to meet yesterday at 12 m. was well attended, and we noticed among those present some of our most solid merchants and business men.

The meeting was called to order by J. J. Porter, Esq., President, and the first business was to receive applications for membership, and Messrs. A. H. Foster and A. R. Durett were elected.

The President then brought to the attention of the meeting questions of great importance to the commercial interests of Louisville, and bearing directly upon the general welfare of the Commonwealth, which demand legislative action. Among these was the warehouse bill, which requires some amendments to make it acceptable to the banks of the city. This bill is of unquestioned importance, and as defects can be readily pointed out and the remedy applied, it is to be hoped the necessary action will be had during the present session of the Legislature. Another subject brought to the attention of the meeting by President Porter was the usury laws of the State. We are glad to believe that the Legislature will repeal these laws, and enact conventional interest laws in consonance with the liberal views of the times and which are demanded by the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests of the Commonwealth. The proper investigation of the subject is all that is required to convince any one who is at all qualified for a test in the Legislature that the restrictions thrown around the use of money, by the present usury laws, embarrass commerce and manufactures, and are retarding the development of the wealth and resources of the State. The act as a barrier to the influx of money on one hand is regarded as a sufficient reason by many for the employment of the surplus capital in other states where the laws are less antiquated and more equitable. Another subject, that of the Deed of Trust law, was brought to the attention of the meeting, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. A. G. Brannin, John Barbee, W. H. Walker, John McDowell and W. B. Hamilton, was appointed to confer with the Legislature in regard to the necessary legislation upon the subjects mentioned.

Reference was made to a petition numerously signed by citizens of Tennessee and North Alabama, requesting the Board of Trade to use its influence with General Weitzel to secure certain obstructions to the navigation of the Tennessee river removed at an early day, or the navigation of that stream would be suspended during the winter, and to the detriment of the business and interests of an extensive section of the country dependant upon that stream to reach the markets of the country. The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to confer with Weitzel and present the petition, viz: H. Verhoff, Geo. W. Wicks and H. C. McDowell.

The President then announced that the meeting was in order to receive the report of Messrs. A. G. Brannin, George W. Wicks and D. B. Harris upon the subject of freight discriminations by the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Mr. Brannin, as chairman of the committee, presented the report in a few brief and pointed remarks. He referred to the documentary evidence before the committee, which led irresistably to the conclusion that the discrimination complained of had occurred. He made no charge that the managers of the Louisville and Nashville railroad were aware of these discriminations, or were unfriendly to the interests of Louisville; but, with the lights before the committee, there seemed to be no doubt that Louisville was losing much of her shipping trade, demanded the earnest attention of its merchants and business men, and that a remedy ought to be found and applied. In pointing out these discriminations, the commodity was first named, the date of shipment and the wrongs complained of. The bills of lading had been furnished, which must be received. In the absence of unquestioned explanations, as contained in this connection, Mr. Brannin alluded to the fact that the proximity of Louisville to the Southern markets was such as to not entitle her to the charges by the roller which seemed to be pursued by the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and if these difficulties could not be remedied Louisville would lose the trade as far, at least, as concerned a peradventure. The report was then read and fully justified all that Mr. Brannin had said, and the facts, as stated, were brought into bold relief by a discussion of the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, which pledges the road to the protection of Louisville's transportation interests.

After the report was read, H. D. Newcomb, Esq., President of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, addressed the meeting. He pointed out the difficulties under which the road labored in its Southern connections. He also asserted that some of the roads which do the cheap transportation through the South are non-dividend paying roads, and may therefore work cheaper than the Louisville and Nashville railroad, which does pay dividends. Mr. Newcomb claimed that the Louisville and Nashville railroad does not discriminate against Louisville, and that, if any of the subordinates had so acted, had, as charged, so discriminated, they should be discharged.

He claimed that the testimony adduced was ex parte, and that an opportunity had been offered the management of the road for explanation. Mr. Newcomb said that once or twice a year the Board of Trade, for some time past, had appointed committees to investigate similar charges against the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and, in this instance at least, he thought he could detect an object which was not developed in the report just read, and that the charges brought against the road were for the purpose of making capital for some other enterprise rather than the correction of the discriminations complained of. As President of the Louisville and Nashville railroad he had not, for several months, received notice of any complaints, either written or verbal, at any of the offices of the road always open, and the officers of the road always ready to give any information required by persons doing business on the road. The officers of the road are sincerely engaged in carrying forward such arrangements as will contribute to the facilities of transportation of freight, and he felt assured there was not a railroad in or out of the State more adverse to the business of which was more carefully and fruc ently conducted than that of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. It was largely owned and controlled by citizens of Louisville, whose honor, business and money are in Louisville, which ought to be a guarantee that the complaints made of wholesale discrimination were remedies, and that, if not true, the business community would ask that the managers of the road should have the proper courtesies extended to it as a business man in getting around the discovery in a proper light. He moved that the report be referred back to the committee, with the instructions to visit the officers of the road and thoroughly investigate the subject.

Mr. Brannin replied to the remarks made by Mr. Newcomb, in which he stated that the report was based upon documentary evidence in the possession of the committee. The committee sought to protect the commercial interests of Louisville, and to obtain, if possible, such regulations as would place her in a position to reap the legitimate advantages of her geographical position with reference to the Southern markets. He had no desire to impugn the motives of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, at least had sought to make none. The committee had produced all that was called for in the report, upon what seemed to be good evidence, but he was more than willing the officers of the road should be heard. The committee was willing to confer with the officers of the road should be heard. The committee was willing to confer with the officers of the Louisville and Nashville railroad officers, nor had they been invited to do so. Mr. Brannin disclaimed for himself and for the gentlemen who acted with him any desire to advance their own interest except the commercial interests of Louisville, which the committee had under consideration, and regretted that Mr. Newcomb had thought proper to make such a remark.

The motion of Mr. Newcomb to refer to the committee was then carried.

On motion, W. S. Bailey and S. M. Lemon were added to the committee, and the meeting adjourned to next Tuesday, at 12 m., to hear the amended report.

GEN. C. S. LOVELL.

Honors Paid to His Memory.

Brevet Brigadier General Charles S. Lovell, whose death occurred on Tuesday morning, was, on a random officer and an ornament to the service. When he had charge of Southern departments in chaotic and critical times, he knew how to temper authority in such a way that while its fidelity to official duty was unquestioned he won the respect and the confidence of the Southern people. He was a good man, as well as a gallant soldier. A native of Massachusetts, he was fifty-eight years of age at the time of his death, his whole life since 1837 having been spent in the army. In 1845, he married the daughter of Gen. Robert Armstrong, of Tennessee, served through the Mexican war, subsequently had the command of various frontier posts in California and elsewhere, and was several times promoted for gallantry during the late war between the States. The following order, issued by Gen. Halleck, indicates the military honors awarded to the memory of the deceased officer:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF SOUTH, LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 4, 1871.

General Orders, No. 1.

The Division Commander announces with regret the death, in this city, on the 3d inst., of Brevet Brig.-Gen. S. Lovell, late of the 14th regiment of Infantry.

Colonel Lovell was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army in 1837, and continued in active service till near the time of his death. In the Mexican war he was engaged in the battles of Chapultepec, Molino del Rey, Cuapulcopan, and City of Mexico; and in the war of Rebellion he was three times promoted Colonel for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines' Mill, Colonel at the battle of Malvern Hill, and Brigadier General at the battle of Antietam. He was a most faithful and meritorious officer, and his death will be regretted by a large circle of friends.

II. In honor of his memory the national flag will be displayed at half-mast from sun-ri-e to sunset, at Division Headquarters and at Taylor Barracks, on the day of the funeral.

III. The commanding officer at Taylor Barracks will furnish the escort and make the proper arrangements for the funeral ceremonies.

By order of Major General Halleck.

S. C. LYFORD, Act. Ass't Adj't Gen.

Official: S. C. LYFORD, A. A. A. G.

Knights of Pythias.

At a regular meeting of Clay Lodge No. 1, K. of P., held at their hall, corner of Clay and Main streets, the following officers were duly installed: W. H. Sanders, W. C.; J. E. Carr, V. C.; U. F. Kelly, R. and C. S.; J. W. P. Russell, W. F. S.; C. Trexler, W. B.; I. A. Kelly, W. G.; J. Slingland, W. I. S.; F. Baker, W. O. S.; A. W. Randolph, V. P.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A MOONLIGHT picnic party left the city last night.

A COCK fight, to come off at Cincinnati next Saturday night, is agitating the "fancy" of this city.

A THEFT was committed in a residence on Eighth street yesterday, the particulars of which will appear hereaf er.

A NEGRO child was burned to death out the Preston-street road yesterday. It lived at the residence of Mr. Pinkney.

COL. W. H. SIDELL, formerly Provost Marshal General for Kentucky, is in the city. Col. S. was lately placed on the retired list.

HORS. A. P. HAGOUTH, J. W. Johnson and F. M. Allison, members of the State Legislature, were at the Willard Hotel last night.

THIEVES entered the stable of John Crabb, Esq., four miles east of the city, on the Shelbyville pike, and stole a fine horse night before last.

THE Government prisoners confined in jail have petitioned to Gen. E. H. Murray for clothing. The request will no doubt be granted at an early day.

AMONG the guests at the Galt House yesterday were R. Lee Hannen, Esq., and lady on a bridal trip, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Morris and Mr. N. C. Morse, all of Covington.

PAT DRISCOLL, an employe of the steamer Parsacon, had his ankle fractured by a falling beam, on that last night before last. He was taken to the United States Marine Hospital.

MR. MONTE, of the Third-street livery stable, requ e us to say that the team which ran away on Market street on Tuesday and injured a lady did not belong to his stable, as stated.

MR. JOHN DUNN, a letter-carrier, while w lking down Portland avenue yesterday, was attacked by a ferocious dog, and one of his hands was badly lacerated by the animal's teeth.

TYRE WEBER, a young lad, was arrested in the First district last night, on the charge of obtaining a pair of boots from D. Richtmann, on Main, between Clay and Shelby streets, under false pretenses.

A SMALL boy became alarmed at a passing fire-engine at the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets last evening, and while running out of the way ran a nail in an iron fence, badly lacerating his head and face.

A MAN named Sherman, employed as brakeman on a regular Nashville mail train, while coupling cars at Upton's Station yesterday afternoon, got his arm caught in such a manner that his hand and wrist were badly crushed.

WM. PINDALL, while skating on the ice at the river, near the foot of Walnut street, broke through and came very near drowning last night. In trying to rescue him several others narrowly escaped breaking through.

GEO. WILLIAMSON, said to be an architect from Lexington, was found by the police on the streets yesterday laboring under manis-a-pouille. He was incarcerated as police station No. 2. Harris Gray was there also for drunkenness.

NED BOUTWELL, a negro m smanbuilt, livingfon Thirteenth street, near Magazine, got up from bed and walked down stairs head foremost night before last. His physician thought he would probably die last night from the injuries he received.

ONE of the prettiest sights to be seen hereabouts at this time is the river. The ice is floating heavy and thick, and as it moves upon the flood-tide it grinds itself into small bits, and then tumbles over in white crumbled masses. The spectacle is a very rare one.

THE police found, among the effects of William Hulett, the escaped convict from the Nashville penitentiary, who was captured night before last, by Lieutenants Shelly and Sinkhorn, a lot of clothing that had been stolen from the "Twenty-one" houses nearly a year since.

A GENTLEMAN seen by our reportersent in another column, Col. Graham, Chief of Police, is determined to enforce stringently the ordinances prohibiting the throwing of filth, garbage, etc., into the streets. This practice has become so common that it is likely to involve many persons in trouble.

In regard to the complaint of our Hopkinsville correspondent we are requ ted by the postoffice authorities to state that the matter is now before them; that but one complaint has reached them from Hopkinsville, which came a day or two ago; and that a special messenger has been dispatched to look into the case.

AMUSEMENTS.

Weisiger Hall.

The Allegharians had fair houses for the matinee yesterday afternoon and for their last appearance last night.

Opera House.

Mr. Adams appeared last night as King Richa d III., to a fair house and quite an enthusiastic one. His impersonation of the character is hardly up to the standard of his other Shakspeare in renditions, but with all that it is a very good piece of acting. There is a fully catching of his breath in the more impassioned declamations that mars their otherwise good effect, and a disposition to rather overdo the passion itself. We are inclined to thus criticise more severely Mr. Adams' acting in this piece from the fact that in some and surprises us, in view of his exceedingly fine Rover, and even better Hamlet. Mr. Adams is an actor only second to Booth, in this latter character, and in the whole repertoire of legitimate tragedian in many points of the part. His grace, the elaboration of the crafty Duke, through his elevation to the throne and to his death upon the sword's point, is a subject which, if properly studied, and, by all odds, the most powerful piece of acting, always, and in every respect, excepting the week of Janauschek's appearance, that has yet been seen in Louisville. Booth and Sothern will for his success in Othello to-night. Mr. Adams plays Iago, a part in which he has achieved great reputation, and which, we are informed, he played to Booth's Othello through a prosperous season that threw up against the talented actor, who may expect as his due ample st encouragement in his visit to Louisville, and will probably have a fine house this evening.

Art and Stage Gossip.

The Chapman Sisters are playing their last week in Cincinnati.

Mlle Philippene Von Edelsberg is the name of a contralto who has just created an excitement at the New Orleans Opera House.

The Longacre and Programme, two papers, circulated exclusively at our places of amusement, have been consolidated for the coming Daily Spectator. Its first number, appearing last night, presented a spicy little sheet.

Fisk has collected a very fine band for his Ninth Avenue Opera House, to open in summer. A concert was given by the band at the Grand Opera House on Sunday evening that has received favorable comment from the press of the city.

Lucy Rushton's dramatic company is now creating a furore in New York city. If the tempora will warrant her in the attempt, or the mores will encourage her, the tempora and mores are more fitted than we could have believed them to be.

At a Berlin theater, one scene represents Paris, whence Gambetta and others are escaping in a balloon. The stage is darkened, the balloon and brings it down, whereat great applause results from the patriotic present in the audience.

The atmosphere of the Holiday-street Theater, the oldest dramatic building in the United States, subscribed $100 to purchase a copy of Dore's Bible as a New Year's present to Rev. Dr. Houghton, pastor of the "Little Church around the Corner" in the city of New York.

Mac Ever Icon, a quasi panorama, illustrating the scenery and antiquities of Ireland, will exhibit at Weisiger Hall through next week, commencing on Monday evening. The exhibition is made up of a hundred views through the country, and has received favorable comment.

Miss Adelaide Phillips is now concerting through the Northwest, and will probably appear here within the next month for one or two evenings. She wrote to Mr. D. P. Faulds, of this city, some time since, requesting him to engage Weisiger Hall for her benefit, but that being the night set for Nilsson's concert, Mr. Faulds replied to that effect. Nothing more has been heard from her since that date, but she will probably come. Miss Phillips has been long connected as soloist with the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, and has a voice of much sweetness and power. We are not informed what artists she may have with her for this tour.

Mme. Seebach will return to New York about the 7th inst., and begin her series of farewells to the public at the Stadt Theater, in that city, on the 9th. Mme. Seebach's tour through this country has not, perhaps, been as successful as was anticipated. Her acting is of a pleasant, culturized sort, but lacks the fire and originality and energy that is the first quality of an actress. Her experience in this city could hardly have been a pleasant one. Her managers made the mistake of placing her against Janauschek in about parallel parts, and the consequence was that her audiences were small, and composed in the main of those who understood German. Fresh from the scene of Janauschek's triumph, her support could hardly fail from falling tame and flat upon her American hearers. The two actresses are almost the antitheses of each other, and seebach suffered by the comparison.

A Fight.

Late yesterday afternoon, two negro men named Dave Heaps and Joe Proctor, drivers of coal-cart, engaged in a fight about a woman at the corner of Brook and Washington streets. Proctor being the heaviest man of the two, soon got Heaps in position to beat, and began pummeling him over the head and in the face, when the latter gave up, and was released. After freeing himself in this manner, he seized a large boulder and struck Proctor a terrible blow in the face, breaking his nose, and knocking out several teeth. The people in the vicinity interfered and separated the combatants, and a dispute arose about the fight between the two white men, wherein one of them was severely punished about the face by the other's fists.

Meeting at Glover Hall.

The Catholics of Louisville and vicinity will hold a public meeting at Glover Hall this evening, to protest against the annexation of the papal States to the Kingdom of Italy, and to express their sympathy for Victor Emanuel. It is a subject that seems to fire the Catholic heart everywhere, and the recent stirring events that have transpired at Rome will give to the meeting a peculiar interest. Good speakers are also adverti ed to address the meeting in both English and German, and the attendance of all Catholics is expected. The exercises will commence at half-past seven o'clock.

Fire.

At 8:28 p. m. yesterday, an alarm of fire was sent out of signal-station No. 45, which was caused by fire in the roof of a two-story brick dwelling-house, occupied by John Grent, on Sixth street, between York and Breckinridge. The fire originated from a defective flue, and burned considerably. The Baxter hook and ladder company got there in nine minutes, and put the fire out by using their ladders and buckets. The steamers arrived close upon the heels of the Baxter. The loss can be covered with $15.

THAT SPECIAL MEETING.

The Board of Trade and the Charges Against the L. and N. R. R. Co.—Courtesy to that Monopoly—Report of a Committee and the Books of the Company—The Wail of a Louisville Shipper.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

JANUARY 5, 1871.

It was generally understood that the special meeting of the Board of Trade called for 12 m. to-day was held to hear and consider the report of the committee appointed on the 14th ult. for the purpose of investigating the complaints made so frequently by Louisville merchants and shippers against the L. and N. railroad. This understanding was perfectly correct. For that and for no other reason the meeting was called and the board was convened. The committee—Messrs. A. G. Brannin, Dennis Harris and Geo. W. Wicks—were prepared to make their report. The tenor of that report may be well guessed by all who are in the least acquainted with the views of shippers and their grievances. The meeting was adjourned without the submis ion of the report, or any action upon this important and deeply interesting matter. Why? The President of the L. & N. R. R. opposed all action upon the report until the committee had examined the books of the Company. Had the committee received its instructions to make such an examination? Not at all. It was appointed and instructed to investigate the charges that the L. & N. R. R. had discriminated in freights against Louisville shippers." But "it was a courtesy due the company." Heaven help us! We are to run the head of needs every time we possible. No consideration restrains this road from its oppression of us but courtesy must prohibit it. Such courtesy is a farce. Certainly it is there any "courtesy" due a committee, charged with such duties as those imposed upon this one, to find in the books of the Louisville and Nashville railroad the information it seeks? Does the company suppose that the committee and surprises us, in view of his exceedingly fine Louisville shippers in which appear all the just discriminations of which they complain and by which they are defrauded?

Does it keep a separate record of every transaction between Louisville and Nashville houses? Has it docketed every case in which complaints have been made and adjustments or correction refused? Then why this courtesy? Why the pretense to find the investigation inconvenient, and wishes to dodge the question. It's a shabby plea, nothing else, died in the bud. It is insulted! It is the very height of the case. Now such a hope, if it be entertained, is idle. This matter must be investigated and relief must be had—if not in one way, why then in another. The friends of the latter be very loud in their protestations of courtesy and friendship, and then tumbles over in white crumbled masses. The spectacle is a very rare one.

The police found, among the effects of William Hulett, the escaped convict from the Nashville penitentiary, who was captured night before last, by Lieutenants Shelly and Sinkhorn, a lot of clothing that had been stolen from the "Twenty-one" houses nearly a year since.

A GENTLEMAN seen by our reportersent in another column, Col. Graham, Chief of Police, is determined to enforce stringently the ordinances prohibiting the throwing of filth, garbage, etc., into the streets. This practice has become so common that it is likely to involve many persons in trouble.

In regard to the complaint of our Hopkinsville correspondent we are requ ted by the postoffice authorities to state that the matter is now before them; that but one complaint has reached them from Hopkinsville, which came a day or two ago; and that a special messenger has been dispatched to look into the case.

AMUSEMENTS.

Weisiger Hall.

The Allegharians had fair houses for the matinee yesterday afternoon and for their last appearance last night.

Opera House.

Mr. Adams appeared last night as King Richa d III., to a fair house and quite an enthusiastic one. His impersonation of the character is hardly up to the standard of his other Shakspeare in renditions, but with all that it is a very good piece of acting. There is a fully catching of his breath in the more impassioned declamations that mars their otherwise good effect, and a disposition to rather overdo the passion itself. We are inclined to thus criticise more severely Mr. Adams' acting in this piece from the fact that in some and surprises us, in view of his exceedingly fine Rover, and even better Hamlet. Mr. Adams is an actor only second to Booth, in this latter character, and in the whole repertoire of legitimate tragedian in many points of the part. His grace, the elaboration of the crafty Duke, through his elevation to the throne and to his death upon the sword's point, is a subject which, if properly studied, and, by all odds, the most powerful piece of acting, always, and in every respect, excepting the week of Janauschek's appearance, that has yet been seen in Louisville. Booth and Sothern will for his success in Othello to-night. Mr. Adams plays Iago, a part in which he has achieved great reputation, and which, we are informed, he played to Booth's Othello through a prosperous season that threw up against the talented actor, who may expect as his due ample st encouragement in his visit to Louisville, and will probably have a fine house this evening.

Art and Stage Gossip.

The Chapman Sisters are playing their last week in Cincinnati.

Mlle Philippene Von Edelsberg is the name of a contralto who has just created an excitement at the New Orleans Opera House.

The Longacre and Programme, two papers, circulated exclusively at our places of amusement, have been consolidated for the coming Daily Spectator. Its first number, appearing last night, presented a spicy little sheet.

Fisk has collected a very fine band for his Ninth Avenue Opera House, to open in summer. A concert was given by the band at the Grand Opera House on Sunday evening that has received favorable comment from the press of the city.

Lucy Rushton's dramatic company is now creating a furore in New York city. If the tempora will warrant her in the attempt, or the mores will encourage her, the tempora and mores are more fitted than we could have believed them to be.

At a Berlin theater, one scene represents Paris, whence Gambetta and others are escaping in a balloon. The stage is darkened, the balloon and brings it down, whereat great applause results from the patriotic present in the audience.

The atmosphere of the Holiday-street Theater, the oldest dramatic building in the United States, subscribed $100 to purchase a copy of Dore's Bible as a New Year's present to Rev. Dr. Houghton, pastor of the "Little Church around the Corner" in the city of New York.

Mac Ever Icon, a quasi panorama, illustrating the scenery and antiquities of Ireland, will exhibit at Weisiger Hall through next week, commencing on Monday evening. The exhibition is made up of a hundred views through the country, and has received favorable comment.

Miss Adelaide Phillips is now concerting through the Northwest, and will probably appear here within the next month for one or two evenings. She wrote to Mr. D. P. Faulds, of this city, some time since, requesting him to engage Weisiger Hall for her benefit, but that being the night set for Nilsson's concert, Mr. Faulds replied to that effect. Nothing more has been heard from her since that date, but she will probably come. Miss Phillips has been long connected as soloist with the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, and has a voice of much sweetness and power. We are not informed what artists she may have with her for this tour.

Mme. Seebach will return to New York about the 7th inst., and begin her series of farewells to the public at the Stadt Theater, in that city, on the 9th. Mme. Seebach's tour through this country has not, perhaps, been as successful as was anticipated. Her acting is of a pleasant, culturized sort, but lacks the fire and originality and energy that is the first quality of an actress. Her experience in this city could hardly have been a pleasant one. Her managers made the mistake of placing her against Janauschek in about parallel parts, and the consequence was that her audiences were small, and composed in the main of those who understood German. Fresh from the scene of Janauschek's triumph, her support could hardly fail from falling tame and flat upon her American hearers. The two actresses are almost the antitheses of each other, and seebach suffered by the comparison.

A Fight.

Late yesterday afternoon, two negro men named Dave Heaps and Joe Proctor, drivers of coal-cart, engaged in a fight about a woman at the corner of Brock and Washington streets. Proctor being the heaviest man of the two, soon got Heaps in position to beat, and began pummeling him over the head and in the face, when the latter gave up, and was released. After freeing himself in this manner, he seized a large boulder and struck Proctor a terrible blow in the face, breaking his nose, and knocking out several teeth. The people in the vicinity interfered and separated the combatants, and a dispute arose about the fight between the two white men, wherein one of them was severely punished about the face by the other's fists.

Meeting at Glover Hall.

The Catholics of Louisville and vicinity will hold a public meeting at Glover Hall this evening, to protest against the annexation of the papal States to the Kingdom of Italy, and to express their sympathy for Victor Emanuel. It is a subject that seems to fire the Catholic heart everywhere, and the recent stirring events that have transpired at Rome will give to the meeting a peculiar interest. Good speakers are also adverti ed to address the meeting in both English and German, and the attendance of all Catholics is expected. The exercises will commence at half-past seven o'clock.

Fire.

At 8:28 p. m. yesterday, an alarm of fire was sent out of signal-station No. 45, which was caused by fire in the roof of a two-story brick dwelling-house, occupied by John Grent, on Sixth street, between York and Breckinridge. The fire originated from a defective flue, and burned considerably. The Baxter hook and ladder company got there in nine minutes, and put the fire out by using their ladders and buckets. The steamers arrived close upon the heels of the Baxter. The loss can be covered with $15.

CITY FEATURES.

Wanted.

Everybody to call at 108 Market street, near Fifth, and get a can of Mallon's celebrated corn-fed oysters. You will also find a fine variety of fish, game, etc.

Society of Life Assurance in Kentucky.

The adjourned meeting of this association will be held at the office of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company, corner Third and Jefferson streets, Thursday ev ning, January 5th, at 7½ o'clock. Chauncey Miller, Secretary.

$5,000.

If you want a chance to make five thousand dollars, go to James T. Lanham's, 108 Third street, between Market and Jefferson streets, and buy a pound or premium tea. Price $3, $2 50 and $2, ticket included.

Infants.

The most irritable and restless of those tender little household buds are charmed, as it were, into a quiet and sweet repose by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Soothing Syrup.

Now that the new year is upon us, every one should provide himself with a new suit of clothes and over-coat, and make as comfortable and presentable an appearance as possible. We would advise all our friends in need of a good business suit, party suit, or wedding suit, to call at H. H. Neal's Merchant Tailoring Establishment, where they can be provided with as good a garment and as cheap as any house in the city, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

The Mode of Baptism.

A verbatim report of the debate of Rev Stephen Bowers and Rev. W. L. Bonson, a very elaborate discussion upon this subject, for sale by Dake & Helmus, and J. W. Clarke, booksellers, Fourth street.

Skates of all kinds at Speckman & Dix's, No. 70 Fourth street.

For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Perro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark" (Calisaya Bark and Iron), made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic and a sure cure for malarial poisoning from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Razor razors at Speckman & Dix's, No 70 Fourth street.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD. Four trains daily.

Leave.		Arrive.
3:10 A.M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday)	11:20 P.M.
8:30 A.M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:15 P.M.
3:55 P.M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:30 P.M.
(1:20 P.M.)	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:25 A.M.
5:55 A.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:40 P.M.
3:30 P.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:55 A.M.
4:05 P.M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:45 A.M.

Round trip tickets to Covington and Cincinnati at reduced rates.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:55 P.M.	Express (Daily)	11:30 A.M.
8:30 A.M.	Mixed Train (Daily)	6:40 P.M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

9:00 A.M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:50 P.M.
8:45 P.M.	No. 3 Memphis & Nash'e Exp. (Daily.)	8:00 A.M.
(2:30 A.M.	No. 5 Mail & Shelbyville Exp. (Daily.)	1:40 P.M.
8:25 A.M.	No. 15 Lebanon Branch (Daily except Sunday.)	2:10 P.M.
3:20 P.M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:35 A.M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R. Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
8:30 A.M.	No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:15 A.M.
2:30 P.M.